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PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

Auguſt 2.

ON the ſecond reading of the India bill in the Houſe of Lords, Lord Carliſle complained of the precipitation with which the bill had been conducted through its ſeveral ſtages in that Houſe. This led him into a compariſon between the manner of proceeding on Mr. Fox's bill and the preſent, not much to the advantage of the latter. He objected to the principle of correcting the defects in the government of India, by erecting a board of commiſſioners to inſpect the conduct of the directors. Two powers were thus eſtabliſhed, each too feeble to effect the purpoſe intended, and which, inſtead of being ſtrengthened by mutual ſupport, would be ſtill further weakened by mutual contention. The new court of judicature was ſtill more objectionable. It was a direct violation of the conſtitution, which, if once permitted, it was impoſſible to ſay to what lengths it might be carried. The conſequences of the Star-Chamber were not perceived at firſt. It was ſuffered to grow to ſuch a height, that the people juſtly took the alarm, and levelled the whole oppreſſive ſtructure with the duſt. At any rate, before adopting the meaſure in queſtion, it was incumbent upon thoſe who ſupported it to ſhew that our preſent laws were inadequate, and that a jury was not competent to decide on the guilt of an Eaſt-India delinquent.—The bill was read a ſecond time, and Lord Sydney moved to refer it to a committee of the whole Houſe on Wedneſday next.—Lord Stormont oppoſed the appointment of ſo early a day. Such haſte on a ſubject of ſo much importance, and which demanded ſuch ſcrupulous examination, was altogether unprecedented. From an attentive conſideration of Eaſt-India affairs, he had drawn this concluſion, that bold and effective meaſures were neceſſary to preſerve our poſſeſſions in that quarter. Hence it was requiſite that our government in India ſhould be ſtrong, able to act as occaſion might require, and unfettered by little prejudices. But it was equally requiſite to have a ſtrong government at home, to which that ſhould be amenable. Tried by this teſt, he found the bill very deficient. He accuſed the court of directors with having been the cauſe of all the evils under which the company were ſinking, by their notorious miſconception and miſconduct. He affirmed that both the firſt and ſecond Mahrattah wars were occaſioned ſolely by them. In a time of profound peace, they had recommended to their ſervants in India the acquiſition of two particular places belonging to the Mahrattahs, qualifying the order, which might ſtill be found on their journals, with theſe remarkable words: "We had rather it ſhould be done by purchaſe than by *force*." This brought on the firſt war, which was terminated by the treaty of Poorunder, and though much ſtreſs had been laid on the advantages obtained by that treaty, ſcarcely was it concluded, when orders were ſent out to take the firſt opportunity to break it. Could the intereſt of the Company, with which the intereſt of the public was ſo intimately blended, be ſafely truſted with men who had given ſuch proofs of their inability? In ſaying this, he ſpoke not of men, but of an inſtitution. He then proceeded to the ſubordinate clauſes of the bill, to many of which he made ſtrong objections, particularly to that which eſtabliſhes the new court of judicature.

Lord Thurlow defended the bill in an open and candid manner, rather as a neceſſary meaſure, free from any evil tendency, than one in which he put much confidence. To him it was preferable, that any bill in which he was concerned ſhould be framed with wiſdom and moderation, than applauded as bold and manly. He denied that there was the leaſt cauſe of apprehenſion from the new court of judicature, which was conſtituted in ſo guarded a manner. But ſtill, it was ſaid, it was not a trial by jury. Numberleſs acts had been ſuffered to paſs equally diſallowing a trial by jury. How many were there that enabled juſtices of peace to puniſh for miſdemeanours. Theſe had excited no alarm as innovations. They were ſuffered to paſs, becauſe it was thought expedient that crimes within their meaning ſhould be puniſhed immediately. He agreed with Lord Stormont as to the origin of the Mahrattah war, and admitted that the management of the territory might be in better hands than thoſe of the directors; but he thought the method formerly propoſed for transferring it iniquitous and unjuſt. That ſeized private property, and annihilated charters; this was framed to do no injuſtice to any man; and he knew of no medium between them. On the whole, though the bill might appear to many not forcible enough to effect its purpoſe, he recommended it as the beſt plan that had been offered for the preſervation of the Company, and he truſted their lordſhips would not reject it without a trial.——The Duke of Richmond diſliked the appointment of the

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Conſols. the higheſt and loweſt Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the higheſt Price only.

board of commiſſioners, which he thought an infringement on the rights of the Company; but the bill had ſo many amiable features, that he would wave his objections.—The motion for the commitment was carried without a diviſion.

In the Houſe of Commons a converſation took place on the bill for impoſing an additional duty on windows, in lieu of the duties on tea. Several members were deſirous that the bill ſhould be printed, but this being contrary to the order of the Houſe with regard to tax bills, was overruled by the miniſter.

The report from the committee on the India relief bill was then brought up, and many members, who had not been preſent in the committee, particularly the leaders of oppoſition, took this opportunity to oppoſe the remiſſion of intereſt on the money due by the Company to the public. Mr. Pitt turned a deaf ear to their remonſtrances. Not all the wit and argument of Lord North, Mr. Fox, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Sheridan, nor the moſt pointed inſinuations of his having bought the ſupport of the company at the expence of the public could extort a word in reply, either from him or his adherents. On a ſecond diviſion the remiſſion of intereſt was carried by 83 voices againſt 27.

Mr. Dundas then moved that the Houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee, to take into conſideration a motion for reſtoring the eſtates in Scotland, confiſcated on account of the rebellion in 1745, to the heirs of the former poſſeſſors, under certain conditions. The Speaker left the chair accordingly, and Mr. Dundas ſtated the conditions on which the forfeited eſtates were to be reſtored. He propoſed that they ſhould deſcend to thoſe heirs, whether male or female, to whom they would have gone in a regular deſcent, if no act of forfeiture had taken place. That they ſhould be reſtored ſubject to the debts that were upon them before they fell into the hands of government. That the money thence ariſing ſhould be employed in completing the canal between the Frith of Forth and the Frith of Clyde, a work of great public utility, and which could not fail of being equally profitable to the ſubſcribers. That the dividends on 50,000l. of this ſtock, which would belong to the public, would relieve the nation from the payment of 5000l. voted annually for making and repairing roads in the Highlands. At the expiration of ſome leaſes, of which above twenty years were unexpired, the annual value of theſe eſtates would exceed 9000l. At preſent, however, after deducting the expences of management and repairs, they did not produce more than 4000l.

This humane and generous meaſure had been in contemplation by every miniſtry, from Lord North's to the preſent. It was now received with the cordial approbation of all parties. The conduct, it was ſaid, of the late Lord Chatham, in ſoftening the proſcription under which the families engaged in the late rebellion had long laboured, had afforded them an opportunity to atone for the crimes of their anceſtors. There was not one of all thoſe families, of which ſome one perſon had not ſpilt his blood in the ſervice of his country. That ſpirit which had rendered the inhabitants of the Highlands diſaffected to the preſent government was long ſince extinct. It would be magnanimous in parliament to forget the offences of the anceſtors; to treat their meritorious deſcendents like true and faithful ſubjects; and, by reſtoring their eſtates, to cancel even the remembrance of thoſe acts by which they had been forfeited. As nothing could tend more effectually to check that ſpirit of emigration, which had of late been ſo prevalent in the Highlands, and was on the point of breaking out again, it would eventually be a benefit to the country. The patronage of their lords, the want* of which had left the people without any tie, and ſent them adventurers to the wilds of America, would reſtore their attachment to their native ſoil.

Under theſe laudable views there were ſome who thought they could diſcern a ſecret deſign to extend the influence of the crown in Scotland. Thoſe to whom the eſtates of their anceſtors were thus reſtored would be more ready to acknowledge their obligations to the crown than to parliament. The church patronage belonging to theſe eſtates was not to be returned, by which means more than half the livings in Scotland would remain in the gift of the crown. A late deciſion of the Houſe of Lords, ſupported chiefly by the Chancellor, reſpecting the augmentation of clerical ſtipends, ſeemed to indicate an intention at court of relaxing the auſterity of preſbyterianiſm, equally inimical to the tyranny and the blandiſhments of kings, by raiſing a certain number of church livings in Scotland to ſuch a conſiderable value, as might make them an object of ambition to the clergy. Theſe would attach the poſſeſſors and the expectants to the ruling powers, and by the natural dependence of the poor on the rich, a conſiderable number of thoſe whoſe livings did not exceed the ancient eſtabliſhment. The Judges of the Court of Seſſion at Edinburgh had made a decree, that no ſtipend ſhould be augmented that had been augmented within a limited time, in the courſe of the preſent century. This arbitrary decree they conſidered as irreverſible, becauſe, when they pronounced it, they ſat in the character of a committee of parliament. By inviting the Scotch clergy to appeal from this decree, and to bring forward their claims before the Houſe of Peers, Lord Thurlow, it was ſaid, the ſon of a clergyman, the conſtant defender of the church, and the ſtrenuous ſupporter of the

* The ſpirit of emigration, we believe, aroſe from very different cauſes. The numbers that emigrated from the forfeited eſtates never bore any proportion to thoſe that emigrated from other parts. The people of the Highlands feel but little attachment to lords, the remnant of whoſe power is exerted only to oppreſs. The truth is, that the Highland chieftains, in order to ſupport their hereditary pride, are continually deviſing new methods to ſqueeze the ſcanty pittance from the mouths of their helpleſs dependents, whom they have neither the virtue nor the ſkill to inſtruct in ſuch arts as would enable them to bear the burthens that are laid on them. This it is that drives the inhabitants of the Highlands, who are as much attached to their native ſoil as any people upon earth, to ſeek a milder fortune in the waſtes of America.

the royal prerogative, conſulted ſome of his ſtrongeſt prepoſſeſſions. The poverty, the leiſure, the acuteneſs, and the confidence of the Scotch clergy would infallibly put them upon ſearching after claims, which, in proportion as they augmented their livings, would increaſe the influence of the crown.

Aug. 3. In a committee of the Houſe of Lords, the counſel having concluded on Sir John Griffin Griffin's claim to the title of Baron de Walden, Lord Temple moved a reſolution, purporting that the committee was perfectly ſatisfied of the petitioner's right to the title. As the point to be examined was, whether the barony of De Walden had been originally granted by writ or by patent, Lord Thurlow expreſſed ſome doubts, which he thought might be cleared up by an enquiry at the Herald's office. Lord Temple and Lord Abingdon required no further proof, and the reſolution paſſed the committee.

In the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Dempſter moved for leave to bring in a bill to aboliſh ſome remains of vaſſalage, by which the tenants* in many parts of Scotland were obliged to work ſo many days for their landlords, in the harveſt, and other ſeaſons, to the neglect of their own harveſt or other work, that might be more beneficial to them than their labour to their landlords. His intention was merely to open the buſineſs at preſent, that it might be ready for diſcuſſion early next ſeſſion.

Mr. H. Thornton preſented a petition from the holders of navy bills, complaining of the mode of payment that was tendered to them, as being neither fair nor optional. Mr. Pitt roſe to contradict theſe allegations, and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Houſe then went into a committee of ways and means, and Mr. Pitt offered ſome propoſitions for lowering the duties on ſpirits, as the moſt effectual way of recovering the revenue in that branch, which the additional duties had almoſt annihilated. In the year 1778, the duties on ſpirits diſtilled from corn had produced between 500,000 and 600,000l. Since the additional duties had been impoſed, the produce had fallen below 300,000l. In 1778, the duty on ſpirits diſtilled from melaſſes produced in London only 34,000l. ſince that time it had fallen to 19,000l. It was, therefore, his intention to reduce the duties on rum to the ſtandard in 1778; and by laying the duty on the *waſh*, and other regulations, to prevent frauds in collecting it on ſpirits diſtilled at home. He meant alſo to aboliſh the exemption from exciſe enjoyed by the inhabitants of Fairintoſh, in Scotland, and to agree with the proprietor of the lands on a compenſation. A doubt was here ſtarted by Mr. Huſſey, whether this right really belonged to the proprietor for the time being, or to the crown, and it appeared on enquiry, that the queſtion had been determined by the Court of Exchequer againſt the crown in 1711.

The bill to prevent ſmuggling was then recommitted, and Mr. Eden brought up his clauſe of indemnity, which was received without any debate.

Aug. 4. The Houſe of Lords went into a committee on the India bill. Lord Hawke objected to the clauſe, which enacts that on account of the debt ſaid to be due to the Company the directors ſhould take into conſideration the difference between the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore. The court of directors, he ſaid, was a party concerned, and therefore diſqualified from acting as an arbitrator.—Lord Camelford objected to the clauſe which prohibits the accepting of preſents by any of the Company's ſervants; to the clauſe which forbids any ſervant of the Company to return to India after having quitted the ſervice; and to that which obliges the Company's ſervants to make affidavit of their property within two months after arriving in England. Theſe clauſes, however, were ſuffered to remain, and no material amendments were made in any of the reſt.

The Houſe of Commons, in a committee of ways and means, agreed to ſeveral reſolutions for laying a duty on all ſtuffs made of cotton, or of linen and cotton mixed.

On the third reading of the India relief bill, Mr. Eden propoſed a clauſe for regulating the payments of the Company, that the demands on them might be diſcharged according to their priority. This renewed the debate on the injuſtice of remitting the intereſt of the ſum due to the public, in which the former arguments were repeated with conſiderable acrimony. Mr. Fox ſaid he would ſtruggle to the laſt to oppoſe ſo arbitrary a proceeding, and would move an amendment for the payment of intereſt. Mr. Eden's clauſe was received without oppoſition, and Mr. Fox's amendment was rejected.

The committee of ways and means was again reſumed, and a reſolution paſſed for laying a duty on printed linens. This was oppoſed, particularly by the Scotch members, and Mr. Dempſter charged the miniſter with bringing forward an injurious tax, after having pledged his word that it was given up.—It was carried by 66 votes againſt 14.

Aug. 5. In the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Popham oppoſed the commitment of the bill for reſtoring the forfeited eſtates, and recommended to poſtpone the further conſideration of it till next ſeſſion, that the public might be apprized of the intention to paſs ſuch a bill. His objections were not ſeconded; the Speaker left the chair, and the blanks were filled up without any debate.

Aug. 6. An eſtimate for the pay of three regiments and two companies of infantry, not included in the peace eſtabliſhment, was referred to a committee of ſupply. As a compenſation to the officers of theſe regiments, whoſe caſe had been recommended by Lord Beauchamp to the conſideration of the Houſe on a preceding day, the Secretary at War now propoſed that theſe corps ſhould be kept up till Chriſtmas, and employed in the recruiting ſervice for the army in general. This, by the members of oppoſition, was deemed a very inadequate and abſurd mode of compenſation. A debate enſued, and the claim of the officers on the equity of the

* This *cuſtom*, which is doubtleſs a veſtige of the ancient feodal ſyſtem, will hardly be removed by an act of parliament. Where leaſes are granted, the number of days, and the number of perſons to be ſent on each are generally ſpecified.

Houſe was very ably ſupported by Lord Beauchamp and Col. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Pitt ſaid, that the reaſon for continuing the regiments on full pay for five months, was not merely to make a compenſation to the officers, but becauſe it would be very improper to diſband them while the other corps were ſo very thin in numbers. Before the expiration of that time, means might perhaps be deviſed to keep up theſe regiments without any additional expence to the public; and though this was not certain, the poſſibility of it might enable the officers to diſpoſe of their commiſſions to advantage.

Mr. Roſe then moved for 9000l. to the commiſſioners of public accounts; 7000l. to clerks and ſecretaries; 13,000l. for maintaining the Britiſh forts in Africa; and ſeveral ſums for ſalaries to the Chief Juſtice and other civil officers in the Bahama Iſlands. With theſe grants the committee of ſupply cloſed for the ſeſſion.

Mr. H. Thornton moved to refer the petition of the navy bill-holders to the committee of ways and means, and to empower the committee to alter the rate of diſcount on the different claſſes of bills, agreed to on the 31ſt of July. Mr. Huſſey ſeconded the motion. Mr. Pitt obſerved, that a mode of payment ſimilar to his had been propoſed in 1763; at the end of the preceding war; and in the reign of Queen Anne. Yet no injury had been done to public credit; on the contrary, it had riſen to an aſtoniſhing height. Neither precedent, nor the ſcheme of a miniſter, ought to weigh againſt the credit of the country, and therefore, though he was convinced that his plan was right, and that the danger from it to public credit was only imaginary, he was ready to give up the diſcount. Public credit depended on opinion: opinion, therefore, might deſtroy it. He had expected at firſt to ſave 240,000l. to the public; by the conceſſion made on the 31ſt of July this was reduced to 90,000l. and for ſuch a ſum no man ought to riſk even an imaginary danger to ſo delicate a thing as public credit. After ſome pointed animadverſions by Mr. Fox and Lord North, on the juſtice due to the navy bill-holders, and the ungracious manner in which Mr. Pitt had corrected his error, the motion paſſed without oppoſition, and the Houſe went into a committee of ways and means.

Aug. 7. The Houſe of Commons met ſolely for the purpoſe of receiving the report of the committee of ways and means.

Aug. 9. The Houſe of Commons went through a great deal of miſcellaneous buſineſs, without any debate of importance. In a committee of ways and means, Mr. Huſſey objected to allowing intereſt on Ordnance debentures, after being fifteen months due. The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid that the Ordnance debt had been outſtanding three years, and ſince the uſual time of diſcharging it had been formerly at fifteen months, it was but reaſonable that ſome compenſation ſhould be made.

Aug. 10. The Houſe of Lords paſſed a bill, empowering the Biſhop of London or any biſhop appointed by him, to admit perſons to the order of deacon or prieſt, without taking the oaths of allegiance to his Majeſty. This was done to accommodate members of the church of England ſubject to the American ſtates.

A proteſt was entered againſt the Eaſt-India regulating bill, ſigned by the Dukes of Portland and Devonſhire; Lords Carliſle, Cholmondeley, and Northington.

In the Houſe of Commons, General Burgoyne moved for an enquiry into the arreſt of his relation, Sir John Burgoyne *, in the Eaſt-Indies. The general gave a long detail of that tranſaction, pronouncing a warm eulogium on Sir John Burgoyne, and vindicating his conduct from the charges that had been made againſt it with great fervour. He was ſupported in theſe ſentiments by Lord North, but on being aſſured that government had already inſtituted an enquiry, which would be proſecuted with the attention due to a matter that concerned the dignity of his Majeſty, under whoſe commiſſion Sir John Burgoyne had acted, he agreed to withdraw his motion.

On the ſecond reading of the report on the bill for commuting the duties on tea, by a tax on windows, various objections were made both to the principle and proviſions of the bill. This meaſure was firſt propoſed to the committee appointed to enquire into the ſtate of ſmuggling, and Mr. Eden, the chairman of that committee, ſuffered it, as he afterwards ſaid unwillingly, to be printed with the report. From that report it was adopted by Mr. Pitt, and when firſt offered to the conſideration of the Houſe, it was received without any remark. An interval of two months had afforded time to examine its tendency, and induced many, who at firſt thought well of it, to alter their opinion. It could not, it was ſaid, be called a fair commutation, for it was neither to ſubſtitute a tax on one neceſſary, in lieu of a tax on another, nor a tax on one optional article in lieu of a tax on another, but to tranſfer a tax from an article of luxury, the uſe of which was merely optional, and which in reality many perſons never did uſe, to an article inevitably neceſſary, as well to the poor as to the rich. The public had, therefore, reaſon to complain, that under pretence of repealing an old tax, which was in itſelf optional, another was ſubſtituted abſolutely compulſory. In deviſing plans of taxation, care ought always to be taken, that thoſe who were to pay ſhould have it in their power to do ſo. This was generally the caſe when taxes were levied on articles of conſumption, for when the thing was purchaſed the tax was paid; but when the tax was to be paid at once, it was poſſible the poor man might not have his money ready when called upon. For this reaſon, the tax would not be ſo efficient as might at firſt be imagined. It was alſo to be conſidered, in impoſing duties, and thoſe were to be adopted in preference to others, which could not be evaded without paying ſome other tax, by the conſumption of another article; but if people ſhould be tempted to evade the window tax, by ſtopping up ſome of their windows. the tax would be diminiſhed, and no other would be increaſed. In France, indeed, the *Gabelle*, or ſalt tax, was levied in this arbitrary manner, and people were compelled to pay duty for as great a quantity of it as from

* Mag. for Nov. p. 392.

from the number of their reſpective families they might be ſuppoſed to conſume. But ſalt was really a neceſſary. Tea was not. Yet every man muſt in future pay for an article which he not only *can* do without, but which many actually never taſte. The Houſe ought to guard againſt the conſequences of ſuffering taxes to be transferred from luxuries to neceſſaries. It was in general a good argument to ſay that tea being a foreign commodity, which drained the public of its caſh, ought to be taxed. The tax once admitted, an application might be made to parliament, ſhewing that ſmuggling had increaſed, and that the moſt effectual method to check it, would be to commute the tax, by taking it from the tea, and laying it on houſes. This being alſo done, a miniſter might afterwards tell parliament that ſmuggling had not been ſo effectually ſuppreſſed as had been expected, and that therefore it would not be proper to let an article of ſuch general conſumption as tea eſcape with ſo low a duty as 12½ per cent. An additional duty would then be propoſed, and the commuted tax on windows would ſtill remain. Nor was it ſufficiently certain that the reduction of duty propoſed would prevent the ſmuggler from underſelling the legal trader. But even if the end ſhould be attained in ſuppreſſing the ſmuggling of tea, there were ſufficient inducements for the ſmuggler to indemnify himſelf by ſmuggling ſpirits, which could be conveyed with leſs damage than tea. Hence, after abating ſo conſiderable a proportion of the revenue on one branch of our commerce, we were liable to meet an equal defalcation in another. Theſe reaſons might certainly juſtify the total rejection of the bill. At any rate, it ought to be recommitted, in order to render its operation more juſt and equal. In its preſent form, while it bore light on the rich, it would fall heavy on the poor. It was not adapted either to degree or ſituation in life. In a town at the diſtance of 500 miles from London, a ſtreet conſiſted of 60 houſes, which let at about 10l. a-year each: there were in each about twenty windows, the new tax upon which would be 2l. 15s. above a fourth of the value. In London, Lombard-ſtreet contained the ſame number of houſes, which let on an average at 100l. each, and yet theſe houſes, having twenty windows each, would pay no more than the former, though one was equal in value to ten. If the calculation were made from the opulence of the reſpective inhabitants, the inequality of the tax would be ſtill more glaring. This commutation was formed originally on the ſuppoſition that a family conſiſting of a given number of perſons conſumed a certain quantity of tea; but the calculation was erroneous, and therefore all that was built upon it ought to fall to the ground. The duration of the bill ought alſo to be conſidered, and as it was meant only as an experiment, it ought to contain a clauſe for its own diſſolution, in caſe the experiment ſhould not ſucceed.

To theſe and many other arguments that were urged in favour of a recommitment, Mr. Pitt replied, that no time was to be loſt. That the ſteps already taken had ſpread ſuch an alarm among all the foreign companies, that they had not only abandoned all thoughts of importing any more tea, but had actually offered to diſpoſe of their ſtock on hand at 40 per cent. under prime coſt. That any reſpite would be an invitation to the ſmugglers to redouble their efforts, and to pour ſuch a quantity into our ports, as might be ſufficient for at leaſt one year's conſumption. A clauſe to provide for the diſſolution of the bill would ſerve only to keep alive their hopes, and would induce them to carry on even a loſing trade, from the proſpect of a rich harveſt on its expiration. Not to pay the tax when one did not uſe the commodity was fair. But it was unfair that people conſuming the article ſhould not pay the duty. What was the object of the preſent bill? It was to compel thoſe to pay ſomething to the public, who conſumed goods chargeable with duties, without paying any duty. Inſtead, therefore, of being an unequal tax, it was really an equalizing one; for it was calculated to make all who conſumed tea contribute to the public expence, which one half of the tea-drinkers in the kingdom at preſent did not. It was not a tax upon the poor, for all houſes not rated to the church and poor's rates were to be exempted. Thus the inhabitants of 300,000 houſes would be relieved from the duty on tea, and 300,000 more having no more than ſeven windows would pay only three ſhillings each. As much indulgence had, therefore, been ſhewn to the poorer claſs of people as could be expected. Particular caſes might poſſibly be found, in which more would be paid to the window-tax than would be ſaved by lowering the duty on tea; but by far the majority of the nation would find the new plan an alleviation of their burthens. As to any trifling defects or omiſſions in the clauſes, they might eaſily be cured by a rider on the third reading. The Houſe divided, and the ſecond reading of the amendments was carried by 183 votes againſt 40.

Aug. 11. In a committee on the corn diſtillery bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the Houſe of Commons, that in order to defeat the intended regulations in this branch of the revenue, the French had taken off almoſt the whole duty on brandy exported. To prevent the bad effects of this policy, it was neceſſary to diminiſh the duty on Britiſh ſpirits. He, therefore, propoſed to ſettle the duty on waſh at five pence per gallon, which was two pence lower than he had at firſt intended.

Aug. 12. On the third reading of the bill for granting relief to the India Company, in the Houſe of Lords, Lord Walſingham anticipated ſome of the objections to which it appeared ſo open. He defended the dividend of eight per cent. as a neceſſary ſupport to their credit, and ſuch an indulgence as an enlarged and juſt policy would authorize. The Duke of Portland was of opinion, that from the ſituation of the Company, no dividend at all ought to be permitted, but if any were to be granted, it ought not to exceed ſix per cent. Lord Stormont obſerved, that the very title of the bill implied diſtreſs, and accorded but ill with the proviſo for granting a dividend of eight per cent. The condition of the nation, oppreſſed with taxes, was not ſuch as to admit of ſuch liberal conceſſions.

ſions. At a time when the ingenuity of political arithmetic was exhauſted, in inventing new impoſts on the ſubject, his Majeſty's miniſters, in their ardour to conciliate the favour of a powerful body of men, laviſhed on them treaſures which they were obliged to draw from the very vitals of the people. In the year 1773, the Company had been obliged to reduce their dividend from twelve to ſix per cent. Yet this reduction had no unfavourable influence on their credit; for credit depended on good faith, and was invigorated by honeſty and juſtice; and the Company, at the period mentioned, by fairly diſcloſing the preſſure of their circumſtances, had convinced the world of their firm intention to pay their debts to the utmoſt of their power. Very different would be the conſequence of thus propping up their falling credit by an extravagant dividend, which could never be attended with any ſalutary or durable effect.—The Chancellor denied that a dividend of eight per cent. was extravagant. No merchant could afford to trade for a leſs profit. The dividend was therefore juſt, moderate, and legal. But though it were otherwiſe, and policy preſcribed a temporary indulgence to the Company, it was yet in the power of the ſtate, on any proper occaſion, to oblige them to repay it. The bill was then read through, and the Duke of Portland's amendment was negatived.

In the Houſe of Commons, the ordinary buſineſs of the day related chiefly to the tax bills, and no debate of importance occurred.

Aug. 13. The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to twelve public and five private bills.

In the Houſe of Commons, after receiving the report from the committee on the gold and ſilver plate tax, in which it was found neceſſary to make conſiderable alterations in favour of the export trade, Mr. Sheridan moved to print the civil liſt account, on which 60,000l. had been granted. The account, he aſſerted, was fallacious, in as much as the *arrear* had been ſet off againſt the *eſtimate*, whereas the *diſburſement* ought to have been ſet off againſt the money received for that eſtabliſhment; and he undertook to prove that no ſuch debt as had been ſtated exiſted on the civil liſt.

A clauſe was added to the commutation tax, empowering the tea-dealers to return at prime coſt all cheſts of tea purchaſed at the two laſt ſales remaining unopened.

Aug. 16. On the ſecond reading of the bill for reſtoring the forfeited eſtates in Scotland, Lord Thurlow remarked on the meaſure, as of ſufficient importance to deſerve a thorough inveſtigation. It ought to have been brought forward at an earlier period of the ſeſſion, and the merits of thoſe to whom the eſtates were to be reſtored, which he did not mean to depreciate, ought to have been authenticated by evidence on the table. As the matter ſtood, they were perhaps going to reward men, who, ſo far from deſerving well of their country, had aggravated the crime of rebellion, by continuing to bear arms againſt her in the ſervice of a foreign ſtate. Treaſon againſt the ſtate had ever been puniſhed with confiſcation of property, baniſhment, or death. Was it no longer to be ſo? Or were all who had ſuffered for rebellion in former times entitled to relief? The money expended on theſe eſtates, he thought, ought to be repaid on taking poſſeſſion, or at leaſt ſecurity given for the payment. As public money, it was fit that it ſhould be expended in the public ſervice, and it mattered not whether on this or that ſide the Tweed, an impolitic and hateful diſtinction, which he never wiſhed to hear. But the canal from the Frith to the Clyde had been undertaken by individuals, and came not within that deſcription. There appeared, therefore, no reaſon for appropriating 50,000l. to finiſh what they had begun.—Lords Dunmore, Balcarras, and Sydney defended the bill, on the principle with which it had been introduced into the Houſe of Commons, and Lord Thurlow waved his oppoſition.

Aug. 18. In the Houſe of Lords, previous to going into a committee on the bill for taking off the duties on tea, and laying an additional duty on windows, Lord Loughborough begged to be informed why a certain revenue on a luxury, to which every man paid in proportion to his conſumption, ſhould be given up, and a partial and compulſory tax laid on, the produce of which was uncertain.—Lord Thurlow replied, that ſmuggling had riſen to an alarming height, and cried aloud for ſome method to check its progreſs. Nothing could more certainly effect this, than lowering the duties, ſo as to enable the fair trader to ſell on equal terms with the ſmuggler. This was the end of the bill, and this it promiſed to accompliſh.—Lord Loughborough did not believe either that ſmuggling had increaſed, or that the plan adopted was likely to cure the evil. From the reports of the commiſſioners, it appeared that the Exciſe for five years, from 1773 to 1778, amounted, on an average, to 555,000l. per annum, and the produce was very nearly the ſame for the five years following, from 1778 to 1783, after deducting the five per cent. which had been added at different periods. Hence it was clear, that the legal conſumption had not diminiſhed, and that ſmuggling had only fallen into a different channel. Formerly it had been carried on by men of the loweſt order, and of very deſperate circumſtances, of whom many could hardly obtain a livelihood by it, and not one a permanent fortune. It was now purſued by people of property, in many inſtances with capitals of 100,000l. and the very men who were at the head of this contraband trade were the rapacious ſervants of the India Company. But, admitting for a moment that it had increaſed, was the bill ſufficient to check the evil? It indeed attempted what had never been attempted, to regulate the price of a commercial article. The Company was to be allowed the prime coſt, freightage, four per cent. inſurance, and five per cent. profit on their expenditure, to which was to be added a duty of 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*. Now, he could aſſure their lordſhips, that the Portugueſe, Swedes, and Danes brought home their cargoes 7½ per cent. cheaper in freightage than our India Company poſſibly could. Taking therefore the 12½ per cent. *ad valorem*, the 5½ per cent. profit, and the 7½ per cent. cheaper freightage, there remained a clear profit of 25 per cent. for the ſmugglers. Was not this a ſufficient

ſufficient inducement? Eſpecially, when it was conſidered that the tea ſent to thoſe countries was actually the property of our Company's ſervants, who adopted that plan of remitting their money to England, becauſe it was not always convenient to let the Court of Directors know how much they had accumulated in the ſervice. As a proof of this, it was a fact well known to the merchants in the city, that when Governour Haſtings procured the loan of two millions from private individuals, for which he had drawn on the Company here, there were bills on the Royal Exchange, drawn upon Portugal, Sweden, and Denmark, to the amount of 1,500,000l. If the tax on windows was meant to eaſe the burthens of the ſtate, why remit a tax which produced 900,000l. a-year, the preſſure of which was ſcarcely felt? Though the Company was prevented from raiſing the price, there was nothing to hinder the retailer from charging what he thought proper. The 900,000l. might therefore be loſt to the revenue without any benefit to the public. In a moral ſenſe, ſmuggling was certainly very injurious. But in a political view, it was no otherwiſe detrimental than as it affected the revenue. The increaſe of ſmuggling had not affected the revenue, nor was the revenue to be benefited by the regulation. If the Eaſt-India Company required this additional ſupport, notwithſtanding the good effects that were to accrue from the late regulating bill, why was it not ſo ſtated, and not brought in, under the flimſy pretext of a commutation of taxes?

Lord Thurlow replied, that although the accounts ſtated little or no difference in the produce of the revenue between two given periods, the conſumption of tea had certainly increaſed, without any increaſe in the revenue. Hence it was clear that ſmuggling had increaſed in a very alarming degree. In the taxation of commercial articles, there was a certain ſtandard, beyond which, the more that was laid on the leſs would be received. This had been experienced in more than one inſtance, and was a very ſtrong argument for the preſent reduction, ſince it appeared that the whole increaſe of the conſumption had gone into the contraband trade. As to the methods adopted by the Company's ſervants to ſend home their ill-gotten wealth, he knew nothing of them; but it was natural to ſuppoſe that if after the reduction of the duties, the ſmuggler ſhould not be able to make any advantage of his profeſſion, the other party would not be very fond of making remittances at a certain loſs. As to the hardſhips apprehended from the bill, one third of the houſes in the kingdom were either quite or nearly exempted from the new window-tax, a much greater number than he thought entitled to ſuch an exemption. At any rate, it was meant only as an experiment, and if it ſhould not anſwer, it would be eaſy to let the duties revert into the old channel. The bill was committed without a diviſion.

Aug. 19. The royal aſſent was given by commiſſion to twenty-two public and two private bills.

The debate on the civil liſt, which was expected to come on this day in the Houſe of Commons, was deemed of ſo little conſequence, that ſcarce thirty members of oppoſition attended. Mr. Sheridan roſe to make good his aſſertion, that the eſtimate preſented to the Houſe in July, on the authority of which 60,000l. had been voted for the civil liſt, was abſolutely fallacious. He did not mean to ſay that an improper uſe had been made of the King's money, and that the eſtimate was framed for the purpoſe of covering the abuſe. He meant only that it was fallacious, in as much as it purported to be an exact ſtate of the civil liſt, which in reality it was not. The balance was not ſtruck between the receipt and the expenditure, as directed by Mr. Burke's bill, but between the receipt and the eſtimate, which was defective in many reſpects. In it there was an omiſſion of no fewer than fourſcore penſions, which were a charge upon the civil liſt of 11,000l. a-year. The propriety of granting theſe penſions it had fallen to the lot of the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer to defend. Perhaps the omiſſion was not intentional, but if they had been mentioned, it would have appeared that the expenditure amounted to 911,000l. and the income to 900,000l. and he could not help remarking, that it would have been a very awkward circumſtance to produce an eſtimate, which ſhould prove that the expenditure exceeded the income by 11,000l. almoſt at the time when the royal word was pledged, that the diſburſements ſhould never exceed the revenue. It was fair, however, to take credit for 11,000l. actually diſburſed for theſe eighty penſions. To this he added 5000l. paid into the Exchequer, under the head of impreſts; 2500l. a balance in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain, and about 1000l. ariſing from fees paid formerly to perſons who filled the ſuppreſſed offices, and which were continued ſtill in aid of the civil liſt. Theſe ſums made about 19,000l. for which no credit was given in the eſtimate. It had been aſſerted, that there was a debt of 44,000l. on the civil liſt, but he denied that there was a debt of even 20,000l. It might perhaps amount to 16,000l. The means to pay it therefore exceeded the debt by 3000l. Mr. Sheridan commented on this ſtatement of the account, from which he inferred that Mr. Fox was juſtified in aſſerting that no arrear had been incurred during his adminiſtration. He concluded with moving that an exact account ſhould be laid before the Houſe, early in the next ſeſſion, of all monies received for the uſe of the civil liſt, and of all diſburſements made on account of it. He meant alſo to move, that in future the balance ſhould be ſtruck between the expenditure and the income, and not between the income and an eſtimate. This brought on a tedious dialogue. The omiſſion of the fourſcore penſions was attributed to miſtake, and credit was given for 11,000l. on that head, but the 2000l. ſaid to be in the hands of the Lord Chamberlain was diſputed. An altercation took place between Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox. Mr. Burke roſe in defence of his bill. If it kept the civil liſt too low, let miniſters ſay ſo, and he for one would be ready to vote any ſum that might be neceſſary for the perſonal eaſe or dignity of the ſovereign; but he muſt condemn the diſpenſing

power

power which ſpit in the face of law, and contemned the regulations that had appeared wiſe and expedient to the legiſlature. But the dignity of the Houſe of Commons was no more. He now felt his ſituation: when the people had not virtue to ſupport their repreſentatives, it was in vain to ſtruggle with prerogative. Mr. Roſe moved the queſtion of adjournment on Mr. Sheridan's motion, which was put and carried.

Aug. 20. His Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers and put an end to a moſt active ſeſſion, in which the miniſtry experienced the ſingular good fortune of impoſing very heavy burthens on the people, with but little loſs of that popularity which had enabled them to triumph over a former Houſe of Commons.

CHEMISTRY.

EXPERIMENTS ON AIR, BY HENRY CAVENDISH, ESQ. F. R. S. AND S. A.

Read January 15, 1784.

(Concluded from page 343.)

Of the Diminution of Common Air by the Amalgamation of Mercury and Lead.

MR. Kirwan attributed this diminution to the phlogiſtication of the common air by the proceſs of amalgamation, and the conſequent production and abſorption of fixed air. On this Mr. Cavendiſh obſerves, "that mercury, fouled by the addition of lead or tin, depoſits a powder which conſiſts in a great meaſure of the calx of the metal: he found alſo, that ſome powder of this ſort contained fixed air; but it is not clear that this air was produced by the phlogiſtication of the air in which the mercury was ſhaken, as the powder was not prepared on purpoſe, but was formed from mercury fouled by having been uſed for various purpoſes, and may therefore contain other impurities, beſides the metallic calx."

On this Mr. Kirwan remarks, that Dr. Prieſtley did not indeed at firſt prepare this powder on purpoſe; but he afterwards did ſo prepare it (4 PRIEST. p. 148, 149) and obtained a powder exactly of the ſame ſort; and it is certain that the fixed air found in it proceeded from the common air, both becauſe metallic calces, not formed by amalgamation, will not unite with mercury, as is well known; and becauſe this calx cannot be formed by agitation of the mercury and lead in phlogiſticated, inflammable, or any other air which is not reſpirable; and the fixed air cannot proceed from any impurity, as mercury will not unite in its running form to any other but metallic ſubſtances, which it always partially dephlogiſticates, like other menſtruums (3 Chy. Dijon, 425.)

Of the Diminution of Reſpirable Air by Combuſtion.

Though Mr. Kirwan has no doubt but the diminution of reſpirable air, by the combuſtion of ſulphur and phoſphorus, proceeds alſo in a great meaſure from the production and abſorption of fixed air, yet he avoided mentioning this operation, as the preſence of a ſtronger acid renders the preſence of a weaker impoſſible to be proved, more eſpecially, as both theſe acids precipitate lime from lime-water; but the great increaſe of weight which the phoſphoric acid gains is a ſtrong additional inducement to think that it abſorbs fixed air. During the combuſtion of vegetable ſubſtances, he thinks it highly probable that fixed air is formed, but when inflammable air from metals and dephlogiſticated air are fired, as a great diminution takes place, and yet no fixed air is found, he is nearly convinced by Mr. Cavendiſh's experiments, that water is really produced; nor is he ſurpriſed that, in this inſtance, the union of phlogiſton and dephlogiſticated air ſhould form a compound very different from that which it forms in other inſtances of phlogiſtication, but ſhould rather be led to expect it *à priori*; for in this caſe the phlogiſton is in its moſt rarefied known ſtate, and unites to dephlogiſticated air,

air, the ſubſtance to which it has the greateſt affinity, in circumſtances the moſt favourable to the cloſeſt and moſt intimate union; for both, in the act of inflammation, are rarefied to the higheſt degree; both give out their ſpecific fire, the great obſtacle to their union, it being by the inflammation converted into *ſenſible* heat (a circumſtance which, in Mr. K.'s opinion, conſtitutes the very eſſence of flame;) the reſulting compound having then loſt the greateſt part of its ſpecific fire, is neceſſarily reduced, according to Dr. Black's theory, into a denſer ſtate, which the preſent experiment ſhews to be water; whereas, in common caſes of combuſtion, the phlogiſton being denſer and leſs divided, unites leſs intimately with the dephlogiſticated part of common air, conſequently expels leſs of its ſpecific fire, and therefore forms leſs denſe compounds, viz. fixed and phlogiſticated airs; and ſo much the more, as a great part entirely eſcapes combuſtion; but it ſeems probable, that in very ſtrong and bright inflammations the union is more perfect, and water formed.

Water being then the reſult of the cloſeſt and moſt intimate union of dephlogiſticated air and phlogiſton, it ſeems very improbable that it is ever decompoſed by the affinity of any acid to phlogiſton, as all the experiments hitherto made ſeem to prove that phlogiſton has a ſtronger affinity to dephlogiſticated air than to any other ſubſtance, except hot metallic calces; and theſe, in my opinion, are incapable of forming any union with water, except as far as they are ſaline, but they never can be reduced by it. So alſo water is incapable of uniting with any more phlogiſton, as ſulphur is, both being already ſaturated.

Mr. Cavendiſh is inclined to think, that pure inflammable air is not pure phlogiſton, becauſe it does not immediately unite with dephlogiſticated air, when both airs are ſimply mixed with each other; this reaſon ſeems to Mr. K. of no moment, becauſe ſeveral other ſubſtances, that have the ſtrongeſt affinity to each other, refuſe to unite ſuddenly, or even at all, through the very ſame cauſe that dephlogiſticated and inflammable airs refuſe to unite; viz. on account of the ſpecific fire which they contain, and muſt loſe, before ſuch union can take place: thus, fixed air will never unite to dry lime, though they be kept ever ſo long together; thus, if water be poured on the ſtrongeſt oil of vitriol, they will remain ſeveral weeks in contact, without uniting, as Mr. K. himſelf has experienced; and yet, in both caſes, the ſpecific fire need be expelled only from one of the ſubſtances, and not from both: but after a long time they will unite; ſo alſo will inflammable and dephlogiſticated air, as Dr. Prieſtley has diſcovered ſince his laſt publication.

That phlogiſticated air ſhould conſiſt of ſuperſaturated nitrous air Mr. K. thinks improbable, as it retains its phlogiſton much more ſtrongly than nitrous air, which, according to the general laws of affinities, it ſhould not, if it contained an exceſs of phlogiſton; and, as Dr. Prieſtley and Mr. Fontana repeatedly aſſure us, they have converted it into common air, by waſhing it in water, in contact with the atmoſphere.

Anſwer to Mr. Kirwan's Remarks upon the Experiments on Air. By Henry Cavendiſh, Eſq. F. R. S. and S. A. Read March 4, 1784.

In this paper Mr. Cavendiſh profeſſes to take no notice of the arguments uſed by Mr. Kirwan in his remarks, on which he leaves every reader to form his own judgement. He confines himſelf to ſuch of the experiments mentioned there as may be thought to diſagree with his opinion. His obſervations upon theſe we ſhall give in his own words:

"Mr. De Lassone found that filings of zinc, digeſted in a cauſtic fixed alkali, were partially diſſolved with a ſmall efferveſcence, and that the alkali was rendered in ſome meaſure mild. This mildneſs of the alkali Mr. Kirwan accounts for, by ſuppoſing that the inflammable air, which is ſeparated during the ſolution, and cauſes the efferveſcence, unites to the atmoſpheric

air contiguous to it, and thereby generates fixed air, which is abſorbed by the alkali. But, in reality, the only circumſtance from which Mr. De Laſſone judged the alkali to become mild, was its making ſome efferveſcence when ſaturated with acids; and this efferveſcence is more likely to have proceeded from the expulſion of inflammable air than of fixed air, as it ſeems likely that the zinc might be more completely deprived of its phlogiſton by the acid than by the alkali.

" In the above-mentioned paper, I ſay, Dr. Prieſtley obſerved, that quickſilver, fouled by the addition of lead or tin, depoſits a powder by agitation and expoſure to the air, which conſiſts in a great meaſure of the calx of the imperfect metal. He found too ſome powder of this kind to contain fixed air; but it muſt be obſerved, that the powder uſed in this experiment was not prepared on purpoſe, but was procured from quickſilver fouled by having been uſed in various experiments, and may therefore have contained other impurities beſides the metallic calces. On this Mr. Kirwan remarks, that Doctor Prieſtley did not at firſt prepare this powder on purpoſe, but he afterwards did ſo prepare it (4 Pr. p. 148 and 149) and obtained a powder exactly of the ſame ſort. It was natural to ſuppoſe from this remark, that Dr. Prieſtley muſt have obtained fixed air from the powder prepared on purpoſe, and that I had overlooked the paſſage; but, on turning to the pages referred to, I was ſurpriſed to find that it was otherwiſe, and that Dr. Prieſtley not ſo much as hints that he procured fixed air from the powder thus prepared.

" With regard to the calcination of metals, it may be proper to remark, that this operation is uſually performed over the fire, by methods in which they are expoſed to the fumes of the burning fuel, and which are ſo replete with fixed air, that it is not extraordinary that the metallic calx ſhould, in a ſhort time, abſorb a conſiderable quantity of it; and in particular red lead, which is the calx on which moſt experiments have been made, is always ſo prepared. There is another kind of calcination, however, called ruſting, which is performed in the open air; but this is ſo ſlow an operation, that the ruſt may eaſily imbibe a ſufficient quantity of fixed air, notwithſtanding the ſmall quantity of it uſually contained in the atmoſphere.

" Mr. Kirwan allows that lime-water is not rendered cloudy by the mixture of nitrous and common air; but contends that this does not prove that fixed air is not generated by the union, as he thinks it may be abſorbed by the nitrous ſelenite produced by the union of the nitrous acid with the lime. This induced me to try how ſmall a quantity of fixed air would be perceived in this experiment. I accordingly repeated it in the ſame manner as deſcribed in my paper, except that I purpoſely added a little fixed air to the common air, and found that when this addition was $\frac{1}{75}$th of the bulk, or $\frac{1}{50}$th of the weight of the common air, the effect on the lime-water was ſuch as could not poſſibly have been overlooked in my experiments. But as thoſe who ſuppoſe fixed air to be generated by the mixture of nitrous and common air may object to this manner of trying the experiment, and ſay that the quantity of fixed air abſorbed by the lime-water was really more than $\frac{1}{75}$th of the bulk of the common air, being equal to that quantity over and above the air generated by the mixture, I made another experiment in a different manner; namely, I filled a bottle with lime-water, previouſly mixed with as much nitrous acid as is contained in an equal bulk of nitrous air, and having inverted it into a veſſel of the ſame, let up into it, in the ſame manner as in the above-mentioned experiments, a mixture of common air with $\frac{1}{75}$th of its bulk of fixed air, until it was half full. The event was the ſame as before; namely, the cloudineſs produced in the lime-water was ſuch that I could not poſſibly have overlooked. It muſt be obſerved, that in this experiment no fixed air could be generated, and a ſtill greater proportion of the lime-water was turned into nitrous ſelenite than in the above-mentioned experiments;

ments; ſo that we may ſafely conclude, that if any fixed air is generated by the mixture of common and nitrous air, it muſt be leſs than $\frac{1}{73}$th of the bulk of the common air.

"As for the nitrous ſelenite, it ſeems not to make the effect of the fixed air at all leſs ſenſible, as I found by filling two bottles with common air mixed with $\frac{1}{100}$dth of its bulk of fixed air, and pouring into each of them equal quantities of diluted lime-water; one of theſe portions of lime-water being previouſly diluted with an equal quantity of diſtilled water, and the other with the ſame quantity of a diluted ſolution of nitrous ſelenite, containing about $\frac{1}{400}$dth of its weight of calcareous earth; when I could not perceive that the latter portion of lime-water was rendered at all leſs cloudy than the former. Though the nitrous ſelenite, however, does not make the effect of the fixed air leſs ſenſible, yet the dilution of the lime-water, in conſequence of ſome of the lime being abſorbed by the acid, does; but, I believe, not in any remarkable degree.

"There is an experiment mentioned by Mr. Kirwan, which, though it cannot be conſidered as an argument in favour of the generation of fixed air, as he only ſuppoſes, without any proof that fixed air is produced in it, does yet deſerve to be taken notice of as a curious experiment. It is, that, if nitrous and common air be mixed over dry quickſilver, the common air is not at all diminiſhed, that is, the bulk of the mixture will be not leſs than that of the common air employed, until water is admitted, and the mixture agitated for a few minutes. The reaſon of this in all probability is, that part of the phlogiſticated nitrous acid, into which the nitrous air is converted, remains in the ſtate of vapour until condenſed by the addition of water. A proof that this is the real caſe, is, that in this manner of performing the experiment, the red fumes produced on mixing the airs remain viſible for ſome hours, but immediately diſappear on the addition of water and agitation.

"The moſt material experiment alledged by Mr. Kirwan is one of Dr. Prieſtley's, in which he obtained fixed air from a mixture of red precipitate and iron filings. This at firſt ſeems really a ſtrong argument in favour of the generation of fixed air; for though plumbago, which is known to conſiſt chiefly of that ſubſtance, has lately been found to be contained in iron, yet one would not have expected it to be decompounded by the red precipitate, eſpecially when the quantity of pure iron in the filings was much more than ſufficient to ſupply the precipitate with phlogiſton. The following experiment, however, ſhews that it was really decompounded; and that the fixed air obtained was not generated, but only ſeparated by means of this decompoſition.

"Five hundred grains of red precipitate mixed with 1000 of iron filings yielded, by the aſſiſtance of heat, 7800 grain meaſures of fixed air, beſides 2400 of a mixture of dephlogiſticated and inflammable air, but chiefly the latter. The ſame quantity of iron filings, taken from the ſame parcel, was then diſſolved in diluted oil of vitriol, ſo as to leave only the plumbago and other impurities. Theſe mixed with 500 grains of the ſame red precipitate, and treated as before, yielded 9200 grain meaſures of fixed air, and 4200 of dephlogiſticated air, of an indifferent quality, but without any ſenſible mixture of inflammable air. It appears, therefore, that leſs fixed air was produced when the red precipitate was mixed with the iron filings in ſubſtance, than when mixed only with the plumbago and other impurities; which ſhews that its production was not owing to the iron itſelf, which ſeems to contain no fixed air, but to the plumbago, which contains a great deal. The reaſon, in all probability, why leſs fixed air was produced in the firſt caſe than the latter is, that in the former more of the plumbago eſcaped being decompounded by the red precipitate than in the other. It muſt be obſerved, however, that the filings uſed in this experiment were mixed with about $\frac{1}{13}$th of their weight of braſs, which was not diſcovered till they were diſſolved in the acid, and

which makes the experiment leſs deciſive than it would otherwiſe be. The quantity of fixed air obtained is alſo much greater than (according to Mr. Bergman's experiment) could be yielded by the plumbago uſually contained in 1000 grains of iron; ſo that though the experiment ſeems to ſhew that the fixed air was only produced by the decompoſition of the impurities in the filings, yet it certainly ought to be repeated in a more accurate manner.

"Before I conclude this paper, it may be proper to ſum up the ſtate of the argument on this ſubject. There are five methods of phlogiſtication conſidered by me in my paper on air; namely, firſt, the calcination of metals, either by themſelves or when amalgamated with quickſilver; ſecondly, the burning of ſulphur or phoſphorus; thirdly, the mixture of nitrous air; fourthly, the exploſion of inflammable air; and, fifthly, the electric ſpark; and Mr. Kirwan has not pointed out any other which he conſiders as unexceptionable. Now, the laſt of theſe I by no means conſider as unexceptionable, as it ſeems much moſt likely, that the phlogiſtication of the air in that experiment is owing to the burning or calcination of ſome ſubſtance contained in the apparatus*. It is true, that I have no proof of it; but there is ſo much probability in the opinion, that till it is proved to be erroneous, no concluſion can be drawn from ſuch experiments in favour of the generation of fixed air. As to the firſt method, or the calcination of metals, there is not the leaſt proof that any fixed air is generated, though we certainly have no direct proof of the contrary; nor did I in my paper inſinuate that we had. The ſame thing may be ſaid of the burning of ſulphur and phoſphorus. As to the mixture of nitrous air, and the combuſtion of inflammable air, it is proved, that if any fixed air is generated, it is ſo ſmall as to elude the niceſt teſt we have. It is certain too, that if it had been ſo much as $\frac{1}{70}$th of the bulk of the common air employed, it would have been perceived in the firſt of theſe methods, and would have been ſenſible in the ſecond, though ſtill leſs. So that, out of the five methods enumerated, it has been ſhewn, that in two no ſenſible quantity is generated, and not the leaſt proof has been aſſigned that any is in two of the others; and as to the laſt, good reaſons have been aſſigned for thinking it inconcluſive; and, therefore, the concluſion drawn by me in the above-mentioned paper ſeems ſufficiently juſtified; namely, that though it is not impoſſible that fixed air may be generated in ſome chemical proceſſes, yet it ſeems certain, that it is not the general effect of phlogiſticating air, and that the diminution of common air by phlogiſtication is by no means owing to the generation or ſeparation of fixed air from it.

* In the experiment with the litmus I attribute the fixed air to the burning of the litmus, not decompoſition, as Mr. Kirwan repreſents it, which is a ſufficient reaſon why no fixed air ſhould be found when the experiment is tried with air in which bodies will not burn.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BELFAST, SEPT. 25.

"SOON after the diſmiſſion of Colonel Sharman from the office of collector of Liſburn, a numerous meeting of the Conſtitution Club was held in that town, when it was reſolved unanimouſly that the following addreſſes ſhould be preſented to William Sharman and William Todd Jones, Eſqrs. repreſentatives in Parliament for the town of Liſburn.

"To WILLIAM SHARMAN, Eſq.

"SIR,

"WE embrace with pleaſure the opportunity which your preſence this day affords us of expreſſing the high reſpect we entertain for your character, and of paying that debt of gratitudes to which your ſervices in the cauſe

cauſe of liberty and your country have juſtly entitled you. Unpolluted by the example of a venal and profligate ſociety, uninfluenced by the diſpleaſure of an arbitrary and undignified adminiſtration, you have preſerved your integrity, and returned to us ſtamped with the exalted character of an upright ſenator and an honeſt man. Your diſmiſſion from a lucrative employment, which you had filled for a ſeries of years with honour to yourſelf and advantage to the public, is alarming to the laſt degree, and calls for the ſerious attention of every Iriſhman. If your exertions in the public cauſe had not been tempered with moderation and wiſdom; if, in place of the manly conduct of the dignified patriot, you had aſſumed the character of the dangerous incendiary, or factious demagogue, there would have been ſome pretence to juſtify your diſmiſſion. None ſuch has ever appeared; and it is now evident that an earneſt deſire to promote the intereſt of Ireland is a crime never to be forgiven by the preſent adminiſtration. Whilſt it is well known that a contrary practice is the ſure road to honours and wealth.

" The ſituation of that country is deplorable indeed, when the enormity of its rulers becomes a mark of diſtinction, and their friendſhip the criterion of infamy. It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction we reflect that an ample fortune has placed you out of the reach of their malevolence, and we pray that you may long live an object of veneration to your countrymen; and a bright example of diſintereſted patriotiſm to all who are delegated to conſult for the good of the nation.

(Signed by order)

" ROBERT BELL, Sec."

" To WILLIAM TODD JONES, Eſq.

" SIR,

" WE embrace with alacrity the opportunity this day offers, of expreſſing that affectionate attachment to your perſon, and perfect confidence in your political integrity, which your amiable deportment in private life, and manly, decided conduct in the Houſe of Commons have ſo juſtly entitled you to. We, who were ſo deeply intereſted in your election, could not view, without exultation, the ability you diſplayed in the cauſe of the public, and that conſiſtency of patriotiſm which has ſo uniformly marked your conduct. We rejoice that the ſanguine expectations of your honeſt and ſpirited conſtituents have been ſo amply fulfilled. We rejoice that by you and your worthy colleagues this fact has been completely eſtabliſhed, that when electors themſelves are wiſe and honeſt they will never be diſappointed in the elected.

(Signed by order)

" ROBERT BELL, Sec."

To theſe Addreſſes the following Anſwers were ſent next day:

" To the GENTLEMEN of the CONSTITUTION CLUB.

" GENTLEMEN,

" TO a man of my principles, the firſt happineſs of his life will be—his being conſcious to himſelf that he is an honeſt man. His next greateſt comfort will be, to know that his fellow-citizens think him ſo. The feelings of my mind afford me the ſatisfaction of the firſt; and the goodneſs of your kind and affectionate addreſs has put me in poſſeſſion of the ſecond.

" I feel a pride in the approbation of ſo reſpectable a body. Inſtituted for the purpoſe of *reformation*, you no ſooner reſolved, than you ſucceeded; and you effected in the ſpace of a few months what your forefathers could not effect in a century. There is nothing, gentlemen, wanting to the freedom of your country, but that your wiſhes may become as univerſal as your name.

" With reſpect to the employment which you allude to, I have been in the poſſeſſion of it almoſt from my infancy, during a period of twenty-

nine

nine years; and I truſt I have ever acted with fidelity to the crown, without oppreſſing his Majeſty's ſubjects. The prerogative which had a right to confer it on me had the ſame right to reſume it at pleaſure. And though I may differ from his Majeſty's miniſters in ſome of their meaſures, yet far be it from me to arraign their wiſdom with reſpect to myſelf.

"I have, however, one ſatisfaction in my loſs, that along with my employment I have not loſt your eſteem. My ſituation in life will make the former ſit very eaſy on me: but I truſt I ſhall never meet with ſo ſevere a trial, as to be deprived of the approbation of men ſo much regarded, and ſo much reſpected by, Gentlemen,

"Your's, &c.

"WILLIAM SHARMAN."

Moira-Caſtle.

"To the GENTLEMEN of the CONSTITUTION CLUB.

"GENTLEMEN,

"PERMIT me to return you my warm thanks, for the approbation you beſtow on my public conduct;—of the value of ſuch approbation I am extremely ſenſible, when I conſider the body from whence it comes—a ſociety inſtituted for the nobleſt purpoſe; the reſtoration and extenſion of civil liberty. Your good opinion, therefore, I ſhall ever regard, as a ſtrong evidence of the rectitude of my actions; and which, next to that of my conſtituents at large, I ſhall ſtudiouſly cultivate.

"The very ſignal ſervices already rendered by your efforts to the cauſe of liberty, and freedom of election, muſt make every man, who has a wiſh for the preſervation of either, wiſh that every county in the kingdom may have its Conſtitution Club. The *men*-mongers of Ireland would then find their *trade* effectually diminiſhed; and the right of private judgement and choice reſtored to the Proteſtant electors of Ireland: a ſmall body, indeed, to return the legiſlators for the iſland at large; but ſtill more curtailed by the uſurpations of the Oligarchy.—How long this kingdom is to groan under their chains, and how long the Proteſtants themſelves are to labour under a more grievous ſlavery, the ſlavery of the mind, and the thraldom of bigotry, is known only to the Supreme Diſpenſer of liberty and truth. But, I truſt, through his influence we are beginning to ſee the injuſtice of our conduct, and the *inconſiſtency* of our principles, with one hand graſping at liberty for *ourſelves*, and rivetting with the other the ſhackles of our countrymen.

"Be perſuaded, Gentlemen, my conduct in the Houſe of Commons has been the reſult of conviction, and of the moſt diſintereſted motives; and having been ſollicited to repreſent a virtuous community, I ſhall never contaminate my mind with the admiſſion of any object diſtinct from the public good. I remain, Gentlemen, &c.

"WILLIAM TODD JONES."

Liſburn.

The following is an exact copy of a paper ſent to every volunteer corps in Ireland, and if the ſentiments meet with approbation, to be ſigned by the commanding officer:

"THERE is no form of government which has the prerogative to be immutable.

"No political authority, created yeſterday or a thouſand years ago, that may not be abrogated in ten years time or to-morrow.

"No power, however reſpectable, however ſacred, that is authoriſed to regard the ſtate as its property.

"All authority in this world has begun either by the conſent of the ſubjects, or by the power of the maſter. In both one and the other caſe it may juſtly end. There is no preſcription in favour of tyranny againſt liberty.

"The truth of theſe principles cannot be denied, and whoever thinks otherwiſe is a ſlave, by allowing to his anceſtors the right of ſtipulating for him,

him, when he exiſted not, and in arrogating to himſelf the right of ſtipulating for a progeny that does not yet exiſt."

Upon theſe principles we underſtand the proceedings of the Volunteer Delegates are to be founded.

Dublin, Sept. 28. Yeſterday, at eleven o'clock, the Tholſel was filled with freemen and freeholders, in expectation of the Parliamentary Reform buſineſs being brought on, a requiſition of upwards of one hundred and ſeventy electors having been preſented to the high ſheriffs for this purpoſe, when, lo! no ſheriffs appeared; intimidated, it is ſuppoſed, by the empty threats of an attorney-general, and the meeting of courſe was not proceeded on. The friends of freedom, however, are not to be intimidated.—As ſoon as the new ſheriffs are ſworn into office, we are aſſured that a ſimilar requiſition will be preſented, and there is ſcarce a doubt of their compliance with the deſires of their fellow-citizens. Should they, however, follow the example of their *courtly* predeceſſors in office, and barter the rights of the people for a ſmile, or an empty title, the electors are determined to follow the conſtitutional example ſet them by the counties of Antrim, Kilkenny, &c. and convene themſelves; conceiving, with juſtice, that the ſame mandate which prevented them from aſſembling (as cuſtomary, time immemorial) may be extended to their meeting in any public place for either their amuſement or buſineſs.

ROSCOMMON MEETING.

AT a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the free citizens and inhabitants of the town of Roſcommon, held at Roſcommon, on the 25th of September, 1784, purſuant to public notice,

Counſellor CHRISTOPHER LYSTER in the chair,

Reſolved unanimouſly, That as the preſent imperfect repreſentation of the people in parliament is felt and complained of as a national grievance, we conceive a national aſſociation, to deliberate upon the redreſs of the ſame, as perfectly warrantable and conſtitutional.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we regard the accuſation of the high ſheriffs of the city of Dublin (and conſequently of the majority of the high ſheriffs throughout the kingdom) by his Majeſty's Attorney-General of Ireland, as a moſt deſperate attempt to overawe the free ſpirit of the people, and to miſinterpret the free principles of the conſtitution.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we ſolemnly recommend it to our fellow-citizens to conſider of the expediency of inſtructing their repreſentatives to impeach the preſent Attorney-General at the bar of the Houſe of Lords, or of tranſmitting an addreſs to our moſt gracious Sovereign, praying his removal for ever from his Majeſty's councils, or to purſue ſuch other temperate and conſtitutional means as may be beſt calculated to redreſs an inſulted people.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the copy of a letter in the public papers, ſigned John Fitzgibbon, containing the above accuſation, be committed to the flames by the hand of the common hangman.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That we agree with our fellow-citizens of Antrim in the expediency of holding the National Congreſs in ſome place more central than Dublin, and that we take the liberty of recommending Athlone, both on account of its ſituation, and the very liberal offer of its independent ſovereign and inhabitants, as well entitled to the ſeat of Congreſs.

Counſellor Lyſter having left the chair, and Colonel Thomas M'Dermott having been called thereto,

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Counſellor Lyſter, for his ſpirited, able, and patriotic conduct in the chair.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting

meeting be given to Mr. Ignatius Purcell, for his ready and obliging compliance with our requiſition, in accepting the office of ſecretary.

(Signed by order)
IGN. PURCELL, Sec.

Dublin, Sept. 30. The plan for diſarming the Volunteers does no ſmall honour to the contriver.—The ſyſtem of manœuvre, we are well informed, is as follows:—To begin at a diſtance from the capital, where the volunteers are feweſt in number, and lordly influence at the higheſt. Several corps, of ſimilar principles with the Carrickfergus *Royals* or *Loyals*, who are commanded by men that embraced the Volunteer cauſe only with the intention of betraying it, have been already ſounded; as have alſo ſome other corps, whoſe leaders were bribed over, and are ready, at a moment's warning, to lay down their arms for the good of their country: when all the court ſlaves have prevailed on their dependants and wretched tenantry to lay down their arms, then a military ſcale of the remaining national forces will be drawn; and ſhould they ſucceed to their wiſhes in thinning the Volunteer ranks, they will boldly puſh forward to complete the goodly work, by forcibly taking the arms from the remainder.

By a letter from Cork we learn, that a gentleman of eminence in that city having been repeatedly maltreated by ſeveral officers of the regulars, to whom he had given permiſſion to ſhoot in his demeſne, gave orders to his game-keeper not to admit one of them, without a written order from him, to ſport there. On Thurſday laſt three of them, on being refuſed admittance, made a grand attack on his gate, and broke it down; but on the game-keeper and his man coming and ſhooting their dogs, at the ſame time declaring, if they proceeded farther, he would ſhoot themſelves, they thought proper to retire. On their return to the barracks a council of war was held, when they magnanimouſly reſolved to kill every dog in town, which act of heroiſm they were abſolutely performing, when they were met by a corps of Volunteers, who, with true native courage, drove thoſe *dogs of war* to kennel.

We are aſſured, that ſurveyors have been ordered to inſpect the waſte ground at the rear of the merchant's quay, for the purpoſe of erecting barracks for two regiments of horſe; the troops to occupy this part of the garriſon are to arrive as ſoon as accommodations can be provided.

BIOGRAPHY.

THE following life of Dr. Cheynel was originally printed in the Student, or Oxford and Cambridge Monthly Miſcellany, a periodical work, which was conducted by Thornton and Smart, in the years 1750 and 1751. But we truſt that our readers will be obliged to us for the republication of this piece of Biography, not only becauſe the collection in which it appeared is now rarely to be found, but becauſe we have the beſt authority for aſſuring them that this life was the production of the great Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

THE LIFE OF DR. FRANCIS CHEYNEL.

THERE is always this advantage in contending with illuſtrious adverſaries, that the combatant is equally immortalized by conqueſt or defeat. He that dies by the ſword of a hero will always be mentioned when the acts of his enemy are mentioned. The man, of whoſe life the following account is offered to the public, was indeed eminent among his own party, and had qualities, which, employed in a good cauſe, would have given him ſome claim to diſtinction; but no one is now ſo much blinded with bigotry, as to imagine him equal either to Hammond or Chillingworth, nor would his memory perhaps have been preſerved, had he not, by being conjoined with

with ſuch illuſtrious names, become the object of public curioſity.

Francis Cheynel was born* in 1608, at Oxford, where his father, Dr. John Cheynel, who had been fellow of Corpus-Chriſti college, practiſed phyſic with great reputation. He was educated in one of the grammar ſchools of his native city, and in the beginning of the year 1623 became a member of the Univerſity.

It is probable that he loſt his father when he was very young; for it appears, that before 1629 his mother had married Dr. Abbot, Biſhop of Saliſbury, whom ſhe had likewiſe buried. From this marriage he received great advantage; for his mother being now allied to Dr. Brent, then warden of Merton-college, exerted her intereſt ſo rigorouſly, that he was admitted there a probationer, and afterwards obtained a fellowſhip*.

Having taken the degree of Maſter of Arts, he was admitted to orders according to the rights of the Church of England, and held a curacy near Oxford, together with his fellowſhip. He continued in his college till he was qualified by his years of reſidence for the degree of bachelor of divinity, which he attempted to take in 1641, but was denied his *grace*† for diſputing concerning predeſtination, contrary to the King's injunctions.

This refuſal of his degree he mentions in his dedication to his account of Mr. Chillingworth; "Do not conceive that I ſnatch up my pen in an angry mood, that I might vent my dangerous wit, and eaſe my overburthened ſpleen. No, no; I have almoſt forgot the *viſitation at* Merton-*college, and the denial of my grace, the plundering of my houſe, and little library:* I know when, and where, and of whom, to demand ſatisfaction for all theſe injuries and indignities. I have learned *centum plagas Spartana nobilitate concoquere.* I have not learned how to plunder others of goods, or living, and make myſelf amends, by force of arms. I will not take a living which belonged to any civil, ſtudious, learned delinquent; unleſs it be the much neglected *commendam* of ſome lordly prelate, condemned by the known laws of the land, and the higheſt court of the kingdom, for ſome offence of the firſt magnitude."

It is obſervable that he declares himſelf to have almoſt forgotten his injuries and indignities, though he recounts them with an appearance of acrimony, which is no proof that the impreſſion is much weakened; and inſinuates his deſign of demanding, at a proper time, ſatisfaction for them.

Theſe vexations were the conſequence rather of the abuſe of learning, than the want of it; no one that reads his works can doubt that he was turbulent, obſtinate, and petulant, and ready to inſtruct his ſuperiors when he moſt needed information from them. Whatever he believed (and the warmth of his imagination naturally made him precipitate in forming his opinions) he thought himſelf obliged to profeſs; and what he profeſſed he was ready to defend, without that modeſty which is always prudent, and generally neceſſary; and which, though it was not agreeable to Mr. Cheynel's temper, and, therefore, readily condemned by him, is a very uſeful aſſociate to truth, and often introduces her by degrees, where ſhe never could have forced her way by argument or declamation.

A temper of this kind is generally inconvenient and offenſive in any ſociety; but in a place of education is leaſt to be tolerated; for as authority is neceſſary to inſtruction, whoever endeavours to deſtroy ſubordination, by weakening that reverence which is claimed by thoſe to whom the guardianſhip of youth is committed by their country, defeats at once the inſtitution; and may be juſtly driven from a ſociety, by which he thinks himſelf too wiſe to be governed, and in which he is too young to teach, and too opiniative to learn.

This may be readily ſuppoſed to have been the caſe of Cheynel; and I know not how thoſe can be blamed for cenſuring his conduct, or puniſhing his diſobedience, who had a right to govern him, and who might certainly act with equal ſincerity, and with greater knowledge.

* Vide Wood's Ath. Ox.

† Vide Wood's Hiſt. Univ. Ox.

With regard to the viſitation of Merton College, the account is equally obſcure; viſitors are well known to be generally called to regulate the affairs of colleges, when the members diſagree with their head, or with one another; and the temper that Dr. Cheynel diſcovers will eaſily incline his readers to ſuſpect, that he could not long live in any place without finding ſome occaſion for debate; nor debate any queſtion without carrying his oppoſition to ſuch a length as might make a moderator neceſſary. Whether this was his conduct at Merton, or whether an appeal to the viſitor's authority was made by him or his adverſaries, or any other member of the college, is not to be known; it appears only, that there was a viſitation; that he ſuffered by it, and reſented his puniſhment.

He was afterwards preſented to a living of great value near Banbury, where he had ſome diſpute with Archbiſhop Laud. Of this diſpute I have found no particular account. Calamy only ſays, *he had a ruffle with Biſhop Laud, while at his height.*

Had Cheynel been equal to his adverſary in greatneſs and learning, it had not been eaſy to have found either a more proper oppoſite; for they were both to the laſt degree zealous, active, and pertinacious, and would have afforded mankind a ſpectacle of reſolution and boldneſs not often to be ſeen. But the amuſement of beholding the ſtruggle would hardly have been without danger, as they were too fiery not to have communicated their heat, though it ſhould have produced a conflagration of their country.

About the year 1641, when the whole nation was engaged in the controverſy about the rights of the church and neceſſity of epiſcopacy, he declared himſelf a preſbyterian, and an enemy to biſhops, liturgies, ceremonies, and was conſidered as one of the moſt learned and acute of his party; for having ſpent much of his life in a college, it cannot be doubted that he had a conſiderable knowledge of books, which the vehemence of his temper enabled him often to diſplay when a more timorous man would have been ſilent, though in learning not his inferior.

When the war broke out, Mr. Cheynel, in conſequence of his principles, declared himſelf for the parliament, and as he appears to have held it as a firſt principle, that all great and noble ſpirits abhor neutrality, there is no doubt but that he exerted himſelf to gain proſelytes; and to promote the intereſt of that party which he had thought it his duty to eſpouſe. Theſe endeavours were ſo much regarded by the parliament, that, having taken the covenant, he was nominated one of the aſſembly of the divines who were to meet at Weſtminſter for the ſettlement of the new diſcipline.

This diſtinction drew neceſſarily upon him the hatred of the cavaliers; and his living being not far diſtant from the King's head-quarters, he received a viſit from ſome of the troops, who, as he affirms, plundered his houſe and drove him from it. His living, which was, I ſuppoſe, conſidered as forfeited by his abſence (though he was not ſuffered to continue upon it) was given to a clergyman, of whom he ſays, that he would become a ſtage better than a pulpit, a cenſure which I can neither confute nor admit; becauſe I have not diſcovered who was his ſucceſſor. He then retired into Suſſex to exerciſe his miniſtry among his friends, "*in a place where* (as he obſerves) *there had been little of the power of religion either known or practiſed.*" As no reaſon can be given why the inhabitants of Suſſex ſhould have leſs knowledge or virtue than thoſe of other places, it may be ſuſpected that he means nothing more than a place where the preſbyterian diſcipline or principles had never been received. We now obſerve, that the methodiſts, where they ſcatter their opinions, repreſent themſelves as preaching the goſpel to unconverted nations. And enthuſiaſts of all kinds have been inclined to diſguiſe their particular tenets with pompous appellations, and to imagine themſelves the great inſtruments of ſalvation. Yet it muſt be confeſſed that all places are not equally enlightened; that in the moſt civilized nations there are many corners, which may yet be called barbarous, where neither politeneſs, nor religion, nor the common arts of life, have yet been

been cultivated; and it is likewiſe certain that the inhabitants of Suſſex have been ſometimes mentioned as remarkable for brutality.

From Suſſex he went often to London, where, in 1643, he preached three times before the parliament, and returning in November to Colcheſter, to keep the monthly faſt there, as was his cuſtom, he obtained a convoy of ſixteen ſoldiers, whoſe bravery or good fortune was ſuch, that they faced and put to flight more than two hundred of the King's forces.

In this journey, he found Mr. Chillingworth in the hands of the parliament's troops, of whoſe ſickneſs and death he gave the account which has been ſufficiently made known to the learned world by Dr. Maizeaux, in his life of Chillingworth.

With regard to this relation, it may be obſerved, that it is written with an air of fearleſs veracity, and with the ſpirit of a man who thinks his cauſe juſt, and his behaviour without reproach; nor does there appear any reaſon for doubting that Cheynel ſpoke and acted as he relates. For he does not publiſh an apology but a challenge, and writes not ſo much to obviate calumnies, as to gain from others that applauſe which he ſeems to have beſtowed very liberally upon himſelf, for his behaviour on that occaſion.

Since, therefore, this relation is credible, a great part of it being ſupported by evidence which cannot be refuted, Dr. Maizeaux ſeems very juſtly, in his life of Chillingworth, to oppoſe the common report, that his life was ſhortened by the inhumanity of thoſe to whom he was a priſoner; for Cheynel appears to have preſerved, amidſt all his deteſtation of the opinions which he imputed to him, a great kindneſs to his perſon, and veneration for his capacity; nor does he appear to have been cruel to him, otherwiſe than by that inceſſant importunity of diſputation, to which he was doubtleſs incited by a ſincere belief of the danger of his ſoul, if he ſhould die without renouncing ſome of his opinions.

The ſame kindneſs, which made him deſirous to convert him before his death would incline him to preſerve him from dying before he was converted; and accordingly we find, that, when the caſtle was yielded, he took care to procure him a commodious lodging; when he was to have been unſeaſonably removed, he attempted to ſhorten a journey which he knew would be dangerous; when the phyſician was diſguſted by Chillingworth's diſtruſt, he prevailed upon him, as the ſymptoms grew more dangerous, to renew his viſits; and when death left no other act of kindneſs to be practiſed, procured him the rites of burial, which ſome would have denied him.

Having done thus far juſtice to the humanity of Cheynel, it is proper to enquire how far he deſerves blame. He appears to have extended none of that kindneſs to the opinions of Chillingworth which he ſhewed to his perſon; for he interprets every word in the worſt ſenſe, and ſeems induſtrious to diſcover in every line hereſies which might have eſcaped for ever any other apprehenſion; he appears always ſuſpicious of ſome latent malignity, and ready to perſecute what he only ſuſpects, with the ſame violence as if it had been openly avowed; in all his proceedure he ſhews himſelf ſincere, but without candour.

About this time Cheynel, in purſuance of his natural ardour, attended the army under the command of the Earl of Eſſex, and added the praiſe of valour to that of learning; for he diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much by his perſonal bravery, and obtained ſo much ſkill in the ſcience of war, that his commands were obeyed by the colonels with as much reſpect as thoſe of the general. He ſeems indeed to have been born a ſoldier; for he had an intrepidity which was never to be ſhaken by any danger, and a ſpirit of enterpriſe not to be diſcouraged by difficulty; which were ſupported by an unuſual degree of bodily ſtrength. His ſervices of all kinds were thought of ſo much importance by the parliament, that they beſtowed upon him the living of Petworth, in Suſſex. This living was of the value of 700l. per annum, from which they had ejected a man

remarkable for his loyalty; and, therefore, in their opinion, not worthy of ſuch revenues. And it may be enquired, whether, in accepting this preferment, Cheynel did not violate the proteſtation which he makes in the paſſage already recited, and whether he did not ſuffer his reſolution to be overborn by the temptations of wealth.

In 1646, when Oxford was taken by the forces of the parliament, and the reformation of the Univerſity was reſolved, Mr. Cheynel was ſent with ſix others to prepare the way for a viſitation; being authoriſed by the parliament to preach in any of the churches, without regard to the right of the members of the Univerſity, that their doctrine might prepare their hearers for the changes which were intended.

When they arrived at Oxford, they began to execute their commiſſion by poſſeſſing themſelves of the pulpits; but if the relation of Wood* is to be regarded, were heard with very little veneration. Thoſe who had been accuſtomed to the preachers of Oxford, and the liturgy of the church of England, were offended at the emptineſs of their diſcourſes, which were noiſy and unmeaning; at the unuſual geſtures, the wild diſtortions, and the uncouth tone with which they were delivered; at the coldneſs of their prayers for the King, and the vehemence and exuberance of thoſe which they did not fail to utter for *the bleſſed councils* and actions of the parliament and army; and, at what was ſurely not to be remarked without indignation, their omiſſion of the Lord's Prayer.

But power eaſily ſupplied the want of reverence, and they proceeded in their plan of reformation; and thinking ſermons not ſo efficacious to converſion as private interrogatories and exhortations, they eſtabliſhed a weekly meeting for *freeing tender conſciences from ſcruple*, at a houſe, that, from the buſineſs to which it was appropriated, was called the *Scruple-ſhop*.

With this project they were ſo well pleaſed, that they ſent to the parliament an account of it, which was afterwards printed, and is aſcribed by Wood to Mr. Cheynel. They continued for ſome weeks to hold their meetings regularly, and to admit great numbers, whom curioſity, or a deſire of conviction, or compliance with the prevailing party, brought thither. But their tranquility was quickly diſturbed by the turbulence of the independents, whoſe opinions then prevailed among the ſoldiers, and was very induſtriouſly propagated by the diſcourſes of William Earbury, a preacher of great reputation among them, who one day gathering a conſiderable number of his moſt zealous followers went to the houſe appointed for the reſolution of ſcruples, on a day which was ſet apart for a diſquiſition of the dignity and office of a miniſter, and began to diſpute with great vehemence againſt the preſbyterians, whom he denied to have any true miniſters among them, and whoſe aſſemblies he affirmed not to be the true church. He was oppoſed with equal heat by the preſbyterians, and at length they agreed to examine the point another day, in a regular diſputation. Accordingly, they appointed the twelfth of November for an enquiry, *whether in the Chriſtian church the office of miniſter is committed to any particular perſons.*

On the day fixed the antagoniſts appeared, each attended by great numbers; but when the queſtion was propoſed, they began to wrangle, not about the doctrine which they had engaged to examine, but about the terms of the propoſition, which the independent alledged to be changed ſince their agreement; and at length the ſoldiers inſiſted that the queſtion ſhould be, *whether thoſe who call themſelves miniſters have more right or power to preach the goſpel than any other man that is a Chriſtian.* This queſtion was debated for ſome time with great vehemence and confuſion, but without any proſpect of a concluſion. At length, one of the ſoldiers, who thought they had an equal right with the reſt to engage in the controverſy, demanded of the preſbyterians whence they themſelves received their orders, whether from biſhops or any other perſons. This unexpected

* Vide Wood's Hiſt. Antiq. Oxon.

unexpected interrogatory put them to great difficulties; for it happened that they were all ordained by the biſhops, which they durſt not acknowledge, for fear of expoſing themſelves to a general cenſure; and being convicted from their own declarations, in which they had frequently condemned epiſcopacy, as contrary to chriſtianity; nor durſt they deny it, becauſe they might have been confuted, and muſt at once have ſunk into contempt. The ſoldiers, ſeeing their perplexity, inſulted them, and went away boaſting of their victory: nor did the preſbyterians for ſome time recover ſpirit enough to renew their meetings, or to proceed in the work of eaſing conſciences.

Earbury, exulting at the victory which not his own abilities, but the ſubtilty of the ſoldier, had procured him, began to vent his notions of every kind without ſcruple, and at length aſſerted, that *the Saints had an equal meaſure of the divine nature with our Saviour, though not equally manifeſt.* At the ſame time he took upon him the dignity of a prophet, and began to utter predictions relating to the affairs of England and Ireland.

His prophecies were not much regarded, but his doctrine was cenſured by the preſbyterians in their pulpits; and Mr. Cheynel challenged him to a diſputation, to which he agreed, and at his firſt appearance in St. Mary's church addreſſed his audience in the following manner:

"Chriſtian friends, kind fellow-ſoldiers, and worthy ſtudents, I, the humble ſervant of all mankind, am this day drawn, againſt my will, out of my cell, into this public aſſembly, by the double chain of accuſation and a challenge from the pulpit; I have been charged with hereſy, I have been challenged to come hither in a letter written by Mr. Francis Cheynel. Here then I ſtand in defence of myſelf and my doctrine, which I ſhall introduce with only this declaration, that I claim not the office of a miniſter on account of any outward call, though I formerly received ordination, nor do I boaſt of *illumination*, or the knowledge of our Saviour, though I have been held in eſteem by others, and formerly by myſelf. For I now declare, that I know nothing, and am nothing, nor would I be thought of otherwiſe than as an enquirer and ſeeker."

He then advanced his former poſition in ſtronger terms, and with additions equally deteſtable, which Cheynel attacked with the vehemence, which, in ſo warm a temper, ſuch horrid aſſertions might naturally excite. The diſpute, frequently interrupted by the clamours of the audience, and tumults raiſed to diſconcert Cheynel, who was very unpopular, continued about four hours, and then both the controvertiſts grew weary, and retired. The preſbyterians afterwards thought they ſhould more ſpeedily put an end to the hereſies of Earbury by power than by argument, and, by ſoliciting General Fairfax, procured his removal.

Mr. Cheynel publiſhed an account of this diſpute, under the title of *Faith triumphing over Error and Hereſy in a Revelation*, &c. nor can it be doubted but he had the victory, where his cauſe gave him ſo great ſuperiority.

Somewhat before this his captious and petulant diſpoſition engaged him in a controverſy, from which he could not expect to gain equal reputation. Dr. Hammond had not long before publiſhed his *Practical Catechiſm*, in which Mr. Cheynel, according to his cuſtom, found many errors, implied if not aſſerted, and, therefore, as it was much read, thought it convenient to cenſure it in the pulpit. Of this Dr. Hammond being informed, deſired him, in a letter, to communicate his objections; to which Mr. Cheynel returned an anſwer written with his uſual temper, and therefore ſomewhat perverſe. The controverſy was drawn out to a conſiderable length, and the papers on both ſides were afterwards made public by Dr. Hammond.

In 1647, it was determined by parliament that the reformation of Oxford ſhould be more vigorouſly carried on; and Mr. Cheynel was nominated one of the viſitors. The general proceſs of the viſitation, the firmneſs and fidelity of the ſtudents, the addreſs by which the enquiry was delayed, and the ſteadineſs

ſteadineſs with which it was oppoſed, which are very particularly related by Wood, and after him by Walker, it is not neceſſary to mention here, as they relate not more to Dr. Cheynel's life than to thoſe of his aſſociates.

There is indeed ſome reaſon to believe that he was more active and virulent than the reſt, becauſe he appears to have been charged in a particular manner with ſome of their moſt unjuſtifiable meaſures. He was accuſed of propoſing that the members of the Univerſity ſhould be denied the aſſiſtance of council, and was lampooned by name as a madman, in a ſatire written on the viſitation.

One action, which ſhews the violence of his temper, and his diſregard both of humanity and decency, when they came into competition with his paſſions, muſt not be forgotten. The viſitors, being offended at the obſtinacy of Dr. Fell, Dean of Chriſt Church, and Vice-chancellor of the Univerſity, having firſt deprived him of the vice-chancellorſhip, determined afterwards to diſpoſſeſs him of his deanery; and, in the courſe of their proceedings, thought it proper to ſeize upon his chambers in the college. This was an act which moſt men would willingly have referred to the officers to whom the law aſſigned it; but Cheynel's fury prompted him to a different conduct. He, and three more of the viſitors went and demanded admiſſion, which being ſteadily refuſed them, they obtained by the aſſiſtance of a file of ſoldiers, who forced the doors with pick-axes. Then entering, they ſaw Mrs. Fell in the lodgings, Dr. Fell being in priſon at London, and ordered her to quit them; but found her not more obſequious than her huſband. They repeated their orders with menaces, but were not able to prevail upon her to remove. They then retired, and left her expoſed to the brutality of the ſoldiers, whom they commanded to keep poſſeſſion; which Mrs. Fell however did not leave. About nine days afterwards ſhe received another viſit of the ſame kind from the new chancellor, the Earl of Pembroke; who having, like others, ordered her to depart without effect, treated her with reproachful language, and at laſt commanded the ſoldiers to take her up in her chair, and carry her out of doors. Her daughters, and ſome other gentlewomen that were with her were afterwards treated in the ſame manner; one of whom predicted, without dejection, that ſhe ſhould enter the houſe again with leſs difficulty, at ſome other time; nor was ſhe much miſtaken in her conjecture, for Dr. Fell lived to be reſtored to his deanery.

At the reception of the Chancellor, Cheynel, as the moſt accompliſhed of the viſitors, had the province of preſenting him with the enſigns of his office, ſome of which were counterfeit, and addreſſing him with a proper oration. Of this ſpeech, which Wood has preſerved, I ſhall give ſome paſſages, by which a judgement may be made of his oratory.

Of the ſtaves of the beadles he obſerves, "that ſome are ſtained with double guilt, that ſome are pale with fear, and that others have been made uſe of as crutches, for the ſupport of bad cauſes and deſperate fortunes;" and he remarks of the book of ſtatutes, which he delivers, that "the ignorant may perhaps admire the ſplendour of the cover, but the learned knew that the real treaſure is within." Of theſe two ſentences it is eaſily diſcovered, that the firſt is forced and unnatural, and the ſecond trivial and low.

Soon afterwards Mr. Cheynel was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, for which his grace had been denied him in 1641, and as he then ſuffered for an ill-timed aſſertion of the Preſbyterian doctrines, he obtained that his degree ſhould be dated from the time at which he was refuſed it; an honour, which, however, did not ſecure him from being ſoon after publicly reproached as a madman.

But the vigour of Dr. Cheynel was thought by his companions to deſerve profit as well as honour; and Dr. Bailey, the Preſident of St. John's College, being not more obedient to the authority of the parliament than the reſt, was deprived of his revenues and authority, with which Mr. Cheynel was immediately inveſted; who, with his

his uſual coolneſs and modeſty, took poſſeſſion of the lodgings ſoon after, by breaking open the doors.

This preferment being not thought adequate to the deſerts or abilities of Mr. Cheynel, it was, therefore, deſired by the committee of parliament, that the viſitors would recommend him to the lectureſhip of divinity founded by the Lady Margaret. To recommend him and to chooſe was at that time the ſame; and he had now the pleaſure of propagating his darling doctrine of predeſtination, without interruption, and without danger.

Being thus fluſhed with power and ſucceſs, there is little reaſon for doubting that he gave way to his natural vehemence, and indulged himſelf in the utmoſt exceſſes of raging zeal, by which he was indeed ſo much diſtinguiſhed, that, in a ſatire mentioned by Wood, he is dignified by the title of Archviſitor; an appellation which he ſeems to have been induſtrious to deſerve by ſeveſity and inflexibility: for, not contented with the commiſſion which he and his colleagues had already received, he procured ſix or ſeven of the members of parliament to meet privately in Mr. Rouſe's lodgings, and aſſume the ſtile and authority of a committee, and from them obtained a more extenſive and tyrannical power, by which the viſitors were enabled to force *the ſolemn League and Covenant*, and the *negative oath*, upon all the members of the Univerſity, and to proſecute thoſe for a contempt who did not appear to a citation, at whatever diſtance they might be, and whatever reaſons they might aſſign for their abſence.

By this method he eaſily drove great numbers from the Univerſity, whoſe places he ſupplied with men of his own opinions, whom he was very induſtrious to draw from other parts, with promiſes of making a liberal proviſion for them out of the ſpoils of heretics and malignants.

Having in time almoſt extirpated thoſe opinions which he found ſo prevalent at his arrival, or at leaſt obliged thoſe who would not recant to an appearance of conformity, he was at leiſure for employments which deſerve to be recorded with greater commendation. About this time, many Socinian writers began to publiſh their notions with great boldneſs, which the Preſbyterians conſidering as heretical and impious, thought it neceſſary to confute; and, therefore, Cheynel, who had now obtained his doctor's degree, was deſired in 1649 to write a vindication of the doctrine of the Trinity, which he performed, and publiſhed the next year.

He drew up likewiſe a confutation of ſome Socinian tenets advanced by John Fry, a man who ſpent great part of his life in ranging from one religion to another, and who ſat as one of the judges on the King; but was expelled afterwards from the Houſe of Commons, and diſabled from ſitting in parliament. Dr. Cheynel is ſaid to have ſhewn himſelf evidently ſuperior to him in the controverſy, and was anſwered by him only with an opprobrious book, againſt the Preſbyterian clergy.

Of the remaining part of his life there is found only an obſcure and confuſed account. He quitted the preſidentſhip of St. John's, and the profeſſorſhip, in 1650, as Calamy relates, becauſe he would not take the engagement; and gave a proof that he could ſuffer as well as act in a cauſe which he believed juſt. We have indeed no reaſon to queſtion his reſolution, whatever occaſion might be given to exert it; nor is it probable that he feared affliction more than danger, or that he would not have borne perſecution himſelf for thoſe opinions which inclined him to perſecute others.

He did not ſuffer much on this occaſion; for he retained the living of Petworth, to which he thence-forward confined his labours, and where he was very aſſiduous, and, as Calamy affirms, very ſucceſsful in the exerciſe of his miniſtry; it being his peculiar character to be warm and zealous in all his undertakings.

This heat of his diſpoſition, increaſed by the uncommon turbulence of the time in which he lived, and by the oppoſition to which the unpopular nature of ſome of his employments expoſed him, was at laſt heightened to diſtraction,

diſtraction, ſo that he was for ſome time diſordered in his underſtanding, as both Wood and Calamy relate, but with ſuch difference as might be expected from their oppoſite principles. Wood appears to think that a tendency to madneſs was diſcoverable in a great part of his life; Calamy, that it was only tranſient and accidental, though, in his additions to his firſt narrative, he pleads it as an extenuation of that fury with which his kindeſt friends confeſs him to have acted on ſome occaſions. Wood declares that he died little better than diſtracted; Calamy, that he was perfectly recovered to a ſound mind before the reſtoration, at which time he retired to Preſton, a ſmall village in Suſſex, being turned out of his living of Petworth.

It does not appear that he kept his living till the general ejection of the Nonconformiſts; and it is not unlikely that the aſperity of his carriage, and the known virulence of his temper might have raiſed him enemies, who were willing to make him feel the effects of perſecution, which he had ſo furiouſly incited againſt others; but of this incident of his life there is no particular account.

After his deprivation he lived (till his death, which happened in 1665) at a ſmall village near Chicheſter, upon a paternal eſtate, not augmented by the large preferments waſted upon him in the triumphs of his party; having been remarkable throughout his life for hoſpitality and contempt of money.

S. J——N.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

THE London Magazine appears, in its preſent form, calculated to promote the cultivation of the various arts and ſciences, and to diſſeminate the reputation of the learned; ſo that I hope the following ſhort memoir will not prove unacceptable. The publication of your intention to devote a portion of your Miſcellany every month to Biography, and the peruſal of the lives of Bentley and Meurſius, have induced me to ſend you this ſhort narrative of the life of that eminent ſcholar THRYLLITIUS.

O. E.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES OF GEORGE FREDERIC THRYLLITIUS.

Vir in ſtudiis humanioribus et omni elegantiori literatura, imprimis Græcanica, et poeſi Græco-Latina, ad invidiam verſatiſſimus.

Grundmannus de Thryllitio, Miſc. Lipſ. V. 397.

GEORGE FREDERIC THRYLLITIUS was born at Roda, a village of Saxony, in the year 1688. He received the firſt rudiments of his education in the ſchool of Grim, which is ſupported by the liberality of the Elector. He was removed a ſhort time after to the academy of Viterbo, the reputation of which had been raiſed to a very conſiderable height by the labours of Berger and Schurzfleiſchius.

He received at this ſeminary his maſter's degree, and then engaged in the duties of inſtructing youth, among whom the Greek language was then the prevailing ſtudy. For diſcharging this laborious profeſſion Thryllitius was eminently qualified, as his acquaintance with Grecian literature was remarkably extenſive, and his manner of inſtructing his pupils eaſy, forcible, and judicious.

In this occupation he ſpent his ſhort life—for ſhort, indeed, it was—but neither ignobly nor idly waſted. He died in the twenty-ſeventh year of his age, in 1715. The inhabitants of Viterbo were ſenſible of his worth, and ſincerely lamented the loſs of ſo uſeful a member of ſociety. They buried him with great pomp, and erected a monument to his memory between the tombs of Laurence Rhodomann and Frederic Taubmann.

The life of a ſcholar, whoſe days and nights have been devoted to literary

rary purſuits cannot be ſuppoſed to teem with fruitful anecdotes. But, we muſt conſider, that the hours ſpent in writing or reading are to him what marches and countermarches are to generals, and that the compoſitions of the former muſt ſupply the place of liſts of captured provinces, in a biographical narrative. The years of Thryllitius were, indeed, few—but they were not conſumed in idleneſs.

We ſhall now ſpeak of his claſſical labours. He was the author of ſeveral critical papers in the earlier volumes of the *Miſcellanea Lipſienſia*, a ſpecies of review, publiſhed at Leipſic, in the ninth volume of which Reiſke publiſhed the third book of the Anthology of Cephalas. The greater part of theſe epigrams have, ſince that period, been incorporated by Toup into his admirable and erudite remarks on Suidas and Theocritus. In theſe, our learned countryman has evinced his own aſtoniſhing perſpicuity and intimate knowledge of the Greek language, and at the ſame time proved that Reiſke was not equal to the taſk which he had aſſumed.

Reiſke's forte, indeed, was not poetical criticiſm, as muſt be readily acknowledged by thoſe ſcholars who peruſe his notes on Euripides and Ariſtophanes, and his edition of Conſtantinus Cephalas and Theocritus. Toup, indeed, ſtyles him *Artifex in Theocrito jugulando*.—But as a critic on Greek compoſitions in proſe, he is juſtly entitled to a high ſtation. There are few, perhaps, to whom he muſt yield the laurel. Brunck, in the entertaining preface to his *Analecta*, informs us that Reiſke himſelf confeſſed that the Anthology was a haſty and incorrect publication. Much merit, however, muſt not be attributed to this acknowledgement, as the learned world had long before pronounced not the moſt favourable ſentence. The whole Anthology of Cephalas is to be found in the *Analecta* of Brunck, which is a moſt elaborate, uſeful, and entertaining collection, though the editor has frequently hazarded ſome bold corrections, and admitted them into the text, and not ſeldom adopted the emendations of others, without acknowledging them in his notes.

To return to Thryllitius. He publiſhed ſeveral academical treatiſes, of which the following are ſome of the titles:

I. *De Theophaniis Veterum.*

II. *De Dialectis Græcis*, On the Greek Dialects.

III. *De Dialecto Græcorum communi*, On the common Dialect of the Greeks.

IV. *De Pronunciatione Latina, ex Æolica Dialecto repetenda*, On the Pronunciation of the Latin Language, as it is to be traced from the Eolic Dialect.

V. *De Deaſtris ad fores ſtatui colive ſolitis.* On the *Deaſtra*, which were placed or worſhipped at doors.

He was likewiſe the author of a letter on a book entitled *Claviculæ Salamonis, Valentini Weigelii*, &c. publiſhed at Weſel, in Germany, 1686, 4to. It was written in the name of *Agellus Tranquillus*, and is preſerved in a curious collection, called Collect. libr. rar. Faſcicul. IV. p. 759. The readers, who wiſh to enter more minutely into the ſubject of this letter, may conſult the learned Fabricius's *Codex Pſeudapigrap.* and Wolfius's Bibl. Heb. III. 1033.

The rank, however, of Thryllitius in the literary world was not ſo much derived from theſe performances, as from his deſign of publiſhing a complete body of the ancient ſcholiaſts, as far as their labours have reached our age. He announced the title of it ſome time before his death, in the ſecond volume of the Leipſic Miſcellany*.

He propoſed to have begun this *Bibliotheca Scholiaſtarum* with Euſtathius, and to have given at the end of the Greek commentators, Servius, Donatus, and the other Latin critics. The whole was to have formed nine or ten volumes, with full and copious indices.

How much is it to be lamented, that he did not execute his deſign? What infinite advantage would the literary world have derived from a com-

* P. 550.

plete collection of these valuable remains of antiquity? Yet there are few booksellers, we are afraid, who would venture to engage in the printing of so expensive a publication.

Of this intention, the accurate Fabricius has given the following account, in the preface to the eighth volume of his *Bibliotheca Græca*.

"It is much to be wished that a longer life had been allotted to that eminent Greek scholar, George Frederic Thryllitius, whose proposals for publishing a complete library of the ancient Greek scholiasts was inserted by my fellow-citizens in the second volume of the *Lipsic Miscellany*. Such a work, however, I imagine, not even the most adventurous bookseller would undertake to publish, even if it were ready for the press."

Fabricius proceeds with expressing a desire, that Valentine Hesman, who was a physician at Geithayn, would finish the work which his learned brother had begun.

His plan is also mentioned by J. H. Aseelem, in his *Luthero de Scholis optime merito;* and by Krausius, in his notes to Boecler's *Bibliograp. Critica*. The latter informs us, that Thryllitius had in his possession some inedited *Scholia* on the *Orestes*, *Phœnissæ*, and *Medea* of Euripides; and that he intended to have prefixed to this work a preliminary critical discourse on the ancient Greek commentators.

But all these designs were, by his premature death, rendered ineffectual. He also intended to have published the inedited Προομηρικα, Ομηρικα, and Μεθομηρικα of John Tzetzes, from a manuscript in the *Bibliotheca Augustana*. It is thus mentioned in the catalogue of the library: *Johannis Tzetzis Grammatici rerum ante Homerum gestarum fragmentum cum scholiis*. Huetius * mentions this poem, and praises the *Scholia*, which he styles *non contemnenda*. This learned man once intended to have published this poem, which may probably still meet the public eye, as, if we are not mistaken, it is now in the possession of the celebrated Heyne, so highly and justly esteemed in the literary world for his pure taste and solid erudition.

Thryllitius also wrote an elaborate commentary on the Cassandra of Lycophro, in which he displays uncommon learning and acuteness. This work is still preserved in the Elector's library, at Dresden. The author of the notes † on Burton's *Historia Græcæ Linguæ* has given a high character of this performance.

The best idea of the erudition of this great scholar may be formed from a Latin letter of his brother, which is published ‡, and from which we have translated the following passages:

"He collated great part of Cleomedes, and transcribed *ex manuscripto Augustano, a syntactic Glossary*, which merits publication, and was probably intended to be added to his remarks on Weller's Greek Grammar, a work which deserves the attention of the learned, as well as the assiduous study of scholars. This *Glossary* was collected from the labours of the scholiasts.

"He at one time intended to have collected his annotations on the Greek and Roman Classics into one volume. Among these would have appeared his annotations on Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, which are very acute, and render many difficult passages in those authors clear and perspicuous.

"He had transcribed and prepared for publication several Greek manuscripts, particularly some inedited pieces of Eugenianus, Nicephorus, and Michael Apostolius.

"His treatises on subjects of antiquity and learning are very numerous. He has written on the satyric, comic, and tragic Actors: On the Punishments of the Ancients: On their most precious Wines: On the different Mercuries: On Trophies: On the dwelling Houses: On the superstitious Usage of Serpents among the Gentiles: On the ancient Commentaries: On the Pythagorean Magic: On Oaths: On Glossaries, and the Compilers of them: On the Grecian Poets Βαρβαροφωνοι: On the Notes of the ancient Critics: On

* In Quæs. et Respons. per Epist. p. 244. † In Fascic. IV. Nov. Librar. Rarior. Collect. p. 650.
‡ In Museo Novo, p. 736.

On the Dialect of the Gods mentioned by Homer: On the Grecian Poets ſtyled Cyclici: On the Corybantes; and on a variety of other ſubjects."

Theſe tranſcriptions from the abovementioned letter will convince the reader how wide a field of claſſical learning Thryllitius had entered; and what acquiſitions his labours would have been to the claſſical ſtudent. But theſe eſſays were only ſketched out, or at leaſt never entirely finiſhed. Thoſe which are moſt to be lamented are the treatiſes on the ancient ſcholiaſts, and on their critical labours. It is, indeed, much to be deplored, that the collections which he had made relative to theſe uſeful commentaries were never publiſhed.

From ſeveral of theſe tracts, however, it muſt be confeſſed, that not much could be expected. Thoſe in particular, which, from the nature of their ſubjects, muſt have been mere compilations from the works of the ancients. Theſe collections require, indeed, extenſive reading; but neither great genius or much judgement in their authors.

The commentary on Lycophro, however, may be claſſed among the pieces, from which much might have been expected. For, notwithſtanding the labours of Canter, Meurſius*, and our learned countryman Archbiſhop Potter, *Caſſandra* ſtill wears a veil, and in many places ſtill ſpeaks with an oracular obſcurity.

But, to return to the letter: "I have in my poſſeſſion the various readings of ſeveral manuſcripts, *in Bibliotheca Auguſtana, et Vitebergenſi*, which my brother had collated. Fragments alſo of ancient and inedited Scholia on the *Hecuba*, *Oreſtes*, and *Phœniſſæ* of Euripides, and on Pindar, Nicander, Heſiod, and Apollonius; with complete indices of the authors quoted by the ſcholiaſts on Sophocles, Eſchylus, Pindar, and Apollonius, fuller and more accurate than thoſe already publiſhed."

Such is the account of the labours of Thryllitius, which has been recorded by his brother. To this narrative we have little more to add. We have already mentioned his letter under a fictitious name, againſt that wild and abſurd book, *De Claviculis Salomonis*. Diſguiſed under the ſame title of Agellius Tranquillus, he alſo defended Krauſius againſt the attacks of an anonymous theologician.

There are alſo ſome Greek poems by Thryllitius to be found in the *Faſciculus Poematum Græcorum*, publiſhed at Hall, in 1715, by Freyerus, who edited this collection for the benefit of young ſtudents, that they might not devote their time to the labours of the heathen world, but might peruſe the works of Chriſtian authors. Such was his abſurd ſuperſtition.

With reſpect to the *Scholia* on the *Phœniſſæ* of Euripides, the learned Valckenaer has paid them a juſt tribute of applauſe, in the preface† to his edition of that tragedy. Valckenaer, when he firſt propoſed to publiſh the *Phœniſſæ* of Euripides, intended to have ſubjoined a *Diatribe*, as he has done to the *Hippolitus* of the ſame author. But he was induced to alter his plan by the interpoſition of Reiſke, who offered him a copy of the *Scholia Hervagiana*, with the collation of Thryllitius, *A Thryllitio*, to uſe the words of Reiſke, *viro Græce doctiſſimo cum Auguſtano Codice MSto collatum, et præſertim in Phœniſſis tam ſpiſſe conſcriptum excerptis in illo Codice, ut toti margines oppleti ſint.*

Soon after Reiſke ſent the book, before Valckenaer had anſwered his former letter. "So that (ſays the learned editor) whatever advantages the Scholia may have derived from this collation, they are all owing to the kindneſs of Reiſke.

"This edition of the Scholia has been marked by the learned hand of Thryllitius. At the end of the *Phœniſſæ* he has written, "*Ubi quid emendatum poſtea additumve invenies, ſcias e MS. Reipublicæ Auguſtanæ eſſe.*"—Near the concluſion of the tragedy appears,

* For the life of Meurſius, and ſome account of his Commentary on Lycophro, ſee our Magazine for March, 1784, p. 205. EDITOR.

† Præf. ad Phœniſſas L. C. Valckenaer, Franeq. 1755, 4to. p. 15. Conf. etiam. p. 18. EDIT.

" *Hic deſinit MS. Auguſtanum, cui Davides Hæſchelius, U. C. ſua manu in fine adſcripſit:*—λειπει μια σελις, περας ειληφε αυλη η διορθωνι; *d.* 29. *Dec.* 1714. εγω ΓΕ. Θ—ΟΣ. τανωτερα καλλιω."

Valckenaer then proceeds thus: "I have been informed by the celebrated Reiſke, that under the capital letters is concealed the name of George Frederic Thryllitius, who was born near Leipſic, in the year 1688. After he had publiſhed ſeveral ſpecimens of his learning, and was preparing for the preſs the Προομηρικα, Ομηρικα, and Μεθομηρικα, of Tzetzes, he died at Wittenberg, in 1715. The wonderful depth of erudition which Thryllitius had acquired, and his intimate acquaintance with the Greek language, is very clearly evinced by this collation of the manuſcript Scholia on Euripides, and more particularly by the judgement with which he had adopted and approved the beſt lections."

We muſt not, however, omit informing our readers that the name of Thryllitius occurs very frequently in the *Miſcellaneæ Obſervationes*, which were begun by Jortin, in England, and continued for ſeveral years after he had given up the ſcheme, by the learned Philip D'Orville, and Peter Burman, the elder*, in Holland; and that wherever it is mentioned, he is mentioned with the praiſe which he merited. O. E.

* How far Burman was concerned in the management or expence of this work, we know not; but it is certain, that many of the *notes* in the earlier volumes, beſides ſeveral of the original pieces, are his. EDITOR.

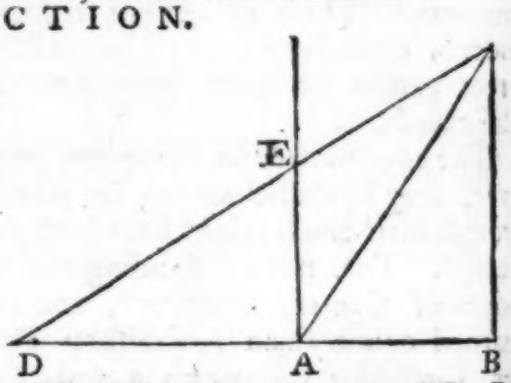
MATHEMATICS.

ANSWERS TO MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

62. QUESTION (III. June) anſwered by Mr. G. SANDERSON.

CONSTRUCTION.

DRAW any line DB at pleaſure, which cut into extreme and mean proportion at A, ſuch that $BA \times BD = DA^2$, make AE perpendicular to and equal AB; through E draw DEC, to meet BC drawn parallel to EA in C, and the triangle ACB ſhall be ſimilar to the required one.



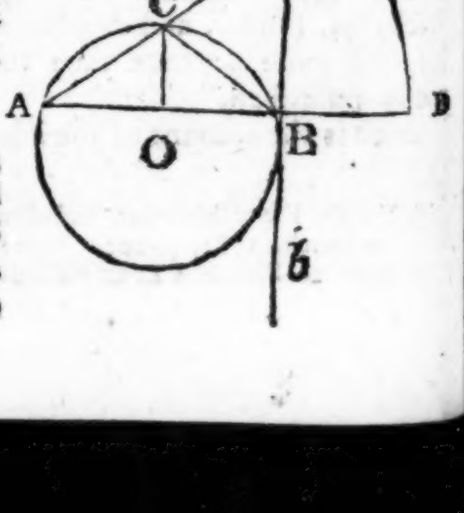
DEMONSTRATION.

By ſimilar triangles DA : AE (AB) :: DB : DA, and, by conſtruction, DA : AB :: DB : DA, where *ex equo*, DB : DB :: DA : BC. Therefore, BC = DA, but AB = AE by conſtruction; therefore the triangle AED = triangle ACB.

65. QUESTION (II. July) anſwered by Mr. G. SANDERSON.

CONSTRUCTION.

Make AD equal to the given ſum of the ſides and perpendicular, on which take AB equal to the given baſe, and biſect it in O; erect the indefinite perpendicular BK, and on O, as a center, at the diſtance AD deſcribe the circle DHI, cutting BK in H: then by Prob. 19, Simpſon's Geometry, make KH ſuch that $HK \times \overline{HK + 2HB} = AO^2, = BO^2$; from K to the circle DHI apply KG = AO, draw AG cutting BH in E; laſtly draw CO perpendicular to AB, and meeting AG in C, join CB, and ACB is the triangle required.



DEMONSTRATION.

Deſcribe the circle about the triangle ACB; alſo conceive the circle DHI to be completed, and HB produced to meet it in *b*. Then, becauſe KB is perpendicular to AD, therefore $Bb = HB$, Euc. III. 3. and becauſe $HK \times \overline{HK + 2HB}$ ($HK \times Kb$)

$=AG^2$ (AO^2) by conſtruction, KGE is a right angle, Euc. 37, and 18, III. Whence the triangles KGE, ABE, AOC, and BOC are equiangular, but KG = AO = OB. ∵ EG = CO, and KE = AC = BC = ½AE, therefore AC + CB + CO = AE + EG = AD, the given ſum.

Now, becauſe the arc ACB is biſected in C, it is well known that the perpendicular CO and the ſum of the ſides AC + CB (= AE) is the greateſt that can be drawn in the ſegment ACB; conſequently, if either be greater, the vertex C muſt fall without the circle, but two lines drawn from A and B to meet without the circle contain an angle leſs than ACB, the angle in the ſegment; therefore, ACB is a *maximum*. Q. E. D.

67. QUESTION (I. Aug.) anſwered by TASSO, the propoſer, by Mr. Emerſon's method of Increments.

Let s = the ſum of n terms. Then the $n+1$ or $\dot{s}$ term is evidently equal to $\frac{1}{\dot{n}+1 \,.\, \dot{n}+4}$. Let $v = n+1$: then $\dot{v} = \dot{n} = 1$: and $\dot{s} = \frac{1}{\underset{3}{v\dot{v}}} = \frac{v\dot{v}}{\underset{123}{1\,2}} =$

$\frac{vv+3v+2}{\underset{123}{vvv}} = \frac{v}{\underset{123}{vvv}} + \frac{3}{\underset{123}{vvv}} + \frac{2}{\underset{123}{vvvv}} =$ (by transforming $\frac{v}{\underset{123}{vvv}}$) $\frac{1}{\underset{23}{vv}} + \frac{2}{\underset{123}{vvv}} +$

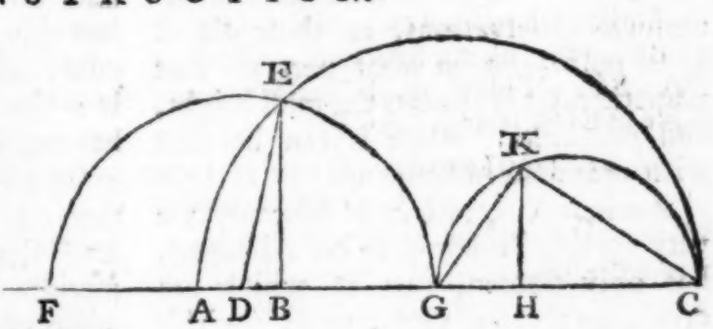
$\frac{2}{\underset{123}{vvv}}$; and the integral is $s = A - \frac{1}{\underset{2\cdot}{vv}} - \frac{1}{\underset{12\cdot}{vvv}} - \frac{2}{\underset{12\cdot}{3vvvv}}$, where $v = 1$. This being corrected, and $n+1$ reſtored, we obtain $s = \frac{11}{18} - \frac{3\cdot\overline{n+1}\cdot\overline{n+2}+3n+5}{3\cdot\overline{n+1}\cdot\overline{n+2}\cdot\overline{n+3}}$, the ſum required.

Cor. The ſum of the given ſeries, infinitely continued is $\frac{11}{18}$

68. QUESTION (II. Aug.) anſwered by the propoſer, Mr. J. WALSON, when the vertical angle is a right angle.

CONSTRUCTION.

Let AB = the given ſegment, and BC = the given ſum: on AC deſcribe a ſemi-circle, and erect the perpendicular BE: biſect AB in D, and with DE radius deſcribe a ſemi-circle cutting AC in G and F: on GC deſcribe a ſemi-circle and apply therein GK = GB, and GKC will be the triangle required.



DEMONSTRATION.

ABC = BE^2 = FBG, by Euc. VI. 8 cor. Hence, BC : BG :: FB : AB, by VI. 17. and GC : BG :: FA or BG : AB, by diviſion. Now, GC : GK or BG :: GK : GH, by VI. 8. cor. therefore, GH = AB. Q. E. D.

SCHOLIUM.

AB muſt be leſs than ½BC. For when AB = ½BC, BG becomes equal to GC and the triangle vaniſhes. GKC is iſoſceles when BC is equal to twice AB together with the diagonal of the ſquare, whoſe ſide is AB. When BC is greater, GK and GH will be the leſſer ſide and ſegment, and *vice verſa*.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTIONS.

80. Question I. *by* A. M.

It is required to explain and demonſtrate the principle on which a top, whilſt it is whirling and having its axis inclined to the horizon, recovers its perpendicular poſition.

*** Emerſon, in his Treatiſe on Centripetal Forces, has endeavoured to explain this principle, but has failed.

81. Question II. *by* Astronomicus.

To determine the ſituation of the planet Mercury in reſpect to the earth, when the intenſity of its light to a ſpectator on the earth is the greateſt.

82. Question III. *by* Mr. J. Walson.

Let there be two circles given in poſition and magnitude, and let two right lines be drawn, each of which touches both circles; if the points of contact in one of the circles be joined, and the line joining them be produced until it meets the line which joins the two points of contact in the other circle, the ſegments of theſe two lines, intercepted between the point where they meet each other and the points of contact, will be proportional: a demonſtration of this is required.

☞ The anſwers to theſe queſtions may be directed (poſt-paid) to Mr. Baldwin, in Paternoſter-row, London.

ASTRONOMY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

THE following remarks on the planet Mercury, as they have never appeared in any of our publications, will probably be acceptable to many perſons, at leaſt certainly they will be very much ſo to thoſe who make aſtronomical obſervations, as their object is to point out in what part of that planet's orbit it appears the moſt bright, and particularly when it can be ſeen with meridian inſtruments.

Ancient obſervations of Mercury are very ſcarce; Ptolemy, in his Almageſt, has only ſixteen, two of which are erroneous: after theſe, until Tycho's time, I find none that have been of any uſe, except a few made by Gualtere, towards the end of the fifteenth century. Copernicus complains that he never could get a good obſervation. Tycho-Brahe, Longomontanus, Margraff, and Riccioli were more ſucceſsful, and made ſeveral, but moſt of them are of little uſe for correcting the tables, as the planet then was not in the requiſite part of its orbit; this objection is alſo made to many of the numerous obſervations of Hevelius, though perhaps ſome of them might be acceptable, if reduced with ſufficient exactneſs. Halley and La Hire obſerved with more preciſion, as did alſo our great aſtronomer Flamſtead; but this laſt hardly ever noticed Mercury, which is very unaccountable, as it is the only object in the heavens he has neglected.

Of all the above-mentioned aſtronomers, I believe none of them, except La Hire, ever ſaw Mercury on the meridian; they obſerved the planet when near the horizon, which obſervations are well known to be far leſs accurate; and even La Hire ſucceeded but very ſeldom, for in the *Memoires de l'Academie Royale des Sciences*, of 1764, the Abbé Chappe d'Auteroche ſays that only eight or nine *meridian obſervations* are to be met with in the preceding *Memoires*; but ſince that year many have been made, as may be ſeen in the different publications of M. M. Le Gentil, de Thury, de la Lande, Maſkelyne, Meſſier, &c. though at

at the ſame time moſt of them mention the extreme weakneſs of the planet's light, and how frequently they were diſappointed, which was owing to their looking for it when fartheſt from the ſun, in which ſituation Mercury always appears very faint.

We are now come to the principal object of this paper, which is to point out in what part of his orbit Mercury is inviſible, when apparently the moſt bright, and alſo when he begins to loſe and recover his light. Monſieur D'Arquier, in the preface to his *Obſervations Aſtronomiques*, mentions that Mercury is inviſible towards his inferior conjunction, and viſible near the ſuperior; and this I have been informed is nearly all he ſays on the ſubject; I ſhall, therefore, refer to a memoir I heard read at the French Academy of Science, containing obſervations made in 1778 and 1779, by Mr. Edward Pigott, and which they ordered to be printed in their *Savans Etrangé:* from that paper moſt of the following articles are ſelected, but are given here with alterations; as ſince that was written I have alſo made ſome additional obſervations and remarks, which, to avoid repetition, I take the liberty to blend with thoſe made by Mr. Edward Pigott.

1ſt. Mercury is brighteſt between his elongations and ſuperior conjunction, very near to which laſt he generally can be ſeen: he becomes inviſible ſoon after he has paſſed his elongation going towards his inferior conjunction, and becomes viſible again a few days before his next elongation. This is the reſult of above ſixty obſervations made with a tranſit inſtrument, the teleſcope of which is a three feet achromatic, magnifying fifty times.

It muſt be always underſtood, that all theſe remarks allude to the appearance the planet aſſumes when on the meridian.

2dly. When Mercury has a great ſouthern declination, or when the atmoſphere is in the leaſt thick, he ſeldom can be ſeen in thoſe parts of his orbit where he begins to recover his light, or is much diminiſhed in brightneſs.

3dly. The apparent brightneſs of Mercury, when brighteſt, is about the ſame as that of Sirius when in conjunction with the ſun.

4thly. As an additional proof of its brightneſs, I find eight obſervations, made with an eighteen-inch quadrant, the teleſcope of which is two feet focal length, the aperture of the glaſſes one inch, magnifying eighteen times; with which inſtrument it is very difficult to ſee ſtars of the ſeventh magnitude when the wires are in the leaſt illuminated.

5thly. The quick alteration of the planet's brightneſs is particularly remarkable, being ſometimes very conſiderable in leſs than twenty-four hours.

6thly. On the 11th of July, 1779, Mr. Edward Pigott obſerved the planet, which was then leſs than three degrees diſtant from the ſun; we may, therefore, conclude, that ſometimes it can be ſeen even in conjunction with the ſun.

7thly. It is ſingular that Mercury and Venus appear brighteſt in the oppoſite parts of their orbits; the firſt between his elongations and ſuperior conjunction, the other between her elongations and inferior conjunction; therefore, Venus is ſeen as a creſcent in great perfection, particularly in her inferior conjunction, while Mercury is ſeldom ſeen on the meridian in ſuch perfect phaſes.

8thly. In conſequence of the rule ſettled by the firſt article, it is eaſily known how often Mercury may be ſeen in a year. I find that during the next it can be obſerved on the meridian about 200 times.

I hope, by thus having ſhewn with what facility and how frequently Mercury can be ſeen on the meridian, even with the moſt common inſtruments, that the practical aſtronomer may be induced to pay more attention to this much-neglected planet. Nothing more remains, but to add that the hiſtorical part of this paper is chiefly extracted from the *Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences*, and that we are indebted to the diſtinguiſhed Monſ. de la Lande for the greateſt part, as alſo for the correctneſs of the preſent tables of Mercury, which ſeldom err more than a few ſeconds.

MEDICINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I Send you ſome account of the diſcovery, the introduction, and the exploſion of transfuſion of the blood, together with a few reflections upon this ſubject; which I have been led to draw up, from obſerving that a propoſal has been made for the revival of this practice, in a pamphlet lately publiſhed, entitled, "Some new Hints relative to the recovery of Perſons drowned, and apparently dead." As the hiſtories of the experiments which have been made upon this ſubject are diffuſively ſcattered through the different volumes of the tranſactions of our own and foreign ſocieties, I have perſuaded myſelf that it would not be diſpleaſing to your readers to ſee them thus brought to their view in an abridged and collected ſtate. I am, Sir, your's, &c.

P.

ON TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

IT was about the year 1666 that transfuſion was firſt tried in England and France. For the priority of the diſcovery both nations for a long time contended: now, however, it is pretty apparent that the Engliſh were the firſt who practiſed transfuſion upon brutes, and that the French were the firſt who made trial of it upon men. But, according to an Italian philoſopher, who publiſhed a book at Rome, about this time, entitled "*Relatione dell 'Eſperienze fatte in Inghilterra, Francia, ed Italia intorno la Tranſfuſione del ſangue,*" it ſhould ſeem that tranſfuſion is not of ſo modern a date as that of 1666, but that it was known at leaſt, if not practiſed, fifty years farther back. In proof of this, the Italian author quotes the following paſſage from Libavius's *Defenſio ſynagmatis arcanorum chimicorum*, printed at Francfort, in 1615: "*Adſit juvenis robuſtus, ſanus, ſanguine ſpirituoſo plenus. Adſtet exhauſtus viribus, tenuis, macilentus, vix animam trahens. Magiſter artis habeat tubulos argenteos, inter ſe congruentes, aperiat arteriam robuſti, & tubulum ingerat muniatque; mox et ægroti arteriam findat, & tubulum fœmineum infigat; jam duos tubulos ſibi mutuo applicet, & ex ſano ſanguis arterialis, calens & ſpirituoſus ſaliet in ægrotum, unaque vitæ fontem afferet omnemque languorem pellet*; *i. e.* Let there be a ſtout healthy young fellow, full of blood and ſpirits; and a weakened, thin, meagre perſon, that has hardly any life within him. Let one ſkilled in the buſineſs be provided with ſome ſilver tubes, properly adapted to each other; let him make an inciſion into the artery of the robuſt perſon, and having introduced a tube into it, let him ſecure it therein; next, let him open one of the ſick man's arteries, and fix in it a tube fitted for being introduced into the other tube; let him now faſten the two tubes together and the warm and ſpirituous arterial blood will then be propelled from the healthy into the ſick perſon; and together with this blood the fountain of life will be carried, and all languor will be in an inſtant removed."

Dr. Lower, it ſhould appear, was the firſt who publiſhed an account (in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for 1666) of the experiment of transfuſion from one dog into another. He took a maſtiff and a cur, and into the latter introduced the blood of the former. The conſequence was, that the maſtiff died, and that the cur, when he was untied, ran and ſhook himſelf, as if he had been only thrown into water.

The relation of this experiment was followed by a paper, written by the ſame hand, containing full and particular directions relative to the manner in which transfuſion ſhould be performed. It is therein adviſed that the blood of the *recipient* animal be ſuffered to flow out in proportion as that of the *emittent* animal runs in: that thus, at the end of the operation, all, or at leaſt the greater part of the blood which remains in the veſſels of the former, may not be its own blood, but the blood of the latter. It is alſo directed, that one of the quills (for it did not at that time occur to Dr. Lower that metalline tubes would anſwer better) be inſerted into an artery of the emittent animal, and another into one of the veins of the recipient animal. Theſe directions, it will be ſeen, differ from thoſe which had been given before by Libavius. This laſt author does not make any mention of letting the blood of the animal that is to receive flow out, either previouſly to or during the performance of the tranſfuſion; and he alſo ſays that the blood is to paſs from the artery of the animal that is to emit into the artery, not the vein, of that which is to receive.

In the following year, 1667, many ſucceſsful transfuſions were made. Amongſt others, that which was made upon a bitch ſeems to be a very remarkable one. She loſt, during the operation, nearly thirty ounces of blood, and received, as it was ſuppoſed, about the ſame quantity from the other animal. The bitch not only ſurvived this operation, but, what is hardly credible, underwent very ſoon afterwards even a more dangerous one; for her ſpleen was taken out, the perſons who did it not obſerving the precaution of tying up the veſſels from which this *viſcus* was ſeparated. Since that time the bitch became with puppy, and littered, and continued afterwards to be well. This experiment, it is obſerved, ſhews that large transfuſions are not dangerous.

The ſame year Sir Edm. King publiſhed an account of an experiment of transfuſion from a calf into a ſheep, by the veins only. Previous to the operation, 49 ounces of blood were taken from the ſheep. The transfuſion was then made, and when it was thought that as much blood had in this manner been given to, as had been taken away from the ſheep, the operation was ſtopped. When the ſheep was untied, it ſeemed to be as vigorous as it had been before the loſs of its own blood. This animal was afterwards purpoſely bled to death.

About

About this time, Mr. Coxe alſo communicated an account of the ſame kind. He took an old mongrel cur all over-run with the mange, and provided himſelf at the ſame time with a young healthy land ſpaniel. As well as he could judge, he transfuſed from the diſeaſed as much blood as the ſound dog loſt. The reſult was, that in the latter no viſible alteration was made; but the former was in a ſhort time perfectly cured thereby. Mr. Coxe concludes, therefore, that a ſudden and conſiderable evacuation of blood is the proper and effectual remedy for the mange.

Mr. Denis, too, in this ſame year, transfuſed from three calves into three dogs. After the operation the latter ate as well as they had done before.

The ſame year Mr. Denis transfuſed the blood of four wethers into a horſe twenty-ſix years old. From the operation the horſe derived new vigour, and more than ordinary appetite for his food. Mr. Denis's experiments were made in France.

Similar experiments were made alſo in Italy. On the 8th of May, at S. Caſſini's, in Bologna, the blood of one lamb was transfuſed into another. Before the operation a conſiderable quantity of blood was taken from the lamb who was to receive. Nearly as much, it is ſuppoſed, was thrown into him during the operation as he had loſt before it. Immediately after the operation, the lamb into whom the blood had been introduced went about the room without the appearance of feebleneſs. This lamb did not die till the 5th of January enſuing.

Some time afterwards another experiment of this kind was made by an Italian philoſopher. This gentleman transfuſed from a lamb into a ſpaniel, which was thirteen years old, and was quite deaf. It is ſaid, that this dog, who could hardly walk before this experiment was made upon him, not only was able to go about with the other dogs after the operation, but, what will appear aſtoniſhing, that he was thereby, after a while, cured of his deafneſs.

Beſides theſe which we have already related, ſeveral other experiments were made upon the ſame kind of animals, both by perſons of our own and other countries: but, having already mentioned thoſe which to us appeared to be the moſt curious, we think it would be tedious and unneceſſary to enter into a particular detail of the reſt: we ſhall, therefore, immediately proceed to take notice of the trials which were made of this practice upon men.

Soon after Sir Edmund King had deſcribed the method of transfuſing blood into the veins of men (in the Philoſophical Tranſactions) he had an opportunity of putting into practice this method, in conjunction with Dr. Richard Lower, upon one Arthur Coga, in London. They performed the operation on the 23d of November, 1667. For the ſpace of two minutes the arterial blood of a young ſheep was conveyed into the veins of this man. At the end of two minutes the operation was ſtopped, at the requeſt of the man. It was conjectured that this man received about nine or ten ounces of the ſheep's blood. He continued well after the operation.

Before this, however, tranſfuſion had been tried upon men in France; and in the *Journal des Scavans*, Dr. Denis publiſhed, in the ſame year 1667, an account of two experiments which had been made upon the human ſubject. The firſt was upon a boy, between fifteen and ſixteen years old, who had been deprived of his ſenſes by a fever two months before. This lad was almoſt conſtantly ſleeping. Before the operation about three ounces of blood, which was extremely black, were taken from him; and, as well as could be gueſſed, about eight ounces of the arterial blood of a lamb were afterwards infuſed into him. The only accident which he had after the operation was a ſlight bleeding at the noſe: he was ſoon afterwards reſtored to perfect health. The ſecond experiment was performed upon a chairman, who, for a trifling ſum, conſented to undergo the operation. He was 45 years of age. About ten ounces of blood were taken from him, and as much was transfuſed into him from the crural artery of a lamb. This man went with his companions after the operation; boiled the lamb whoſe blood had been thrown into him; and carried his chair again as uſual. The next day he came and requeſted he might be made uſe of again, whenever they ſhould be inclined to repeat the experiment.

The other experiment which was made at Paris the next year did not terminate ſo favourably. The caſe was as follows:—Anthony Mauroy, 34 years old, had been for ſeveral years in a ſtate of inſanity. He was ſometimes ſo furious, that it was found neceſſary to confine him, leſt he ſhould do harm. He had lucid intervals; and his fits were periodical. Bleeding, bathing, and other means had been tried in vain. It was at laſt reſolved upon, when he was in one of his fits, in which he ran naked about the ſtreets of Paris, and was without ſleep for ſeveral months, to make trial of transfuſion, which was accordingly performed upon him on the 19th of December, 1668, in the preſence of a great number of phyſicians and ſurgeons. About ten ounces of blood were taken from his arm, and about five or ſix ounces (for more could not be thrown into him, on account of the crowd of ſpectators) of blood were transfuſed into his veſſels from thoſe of a calf. The man felt, it is ſaid, a great heat all along his arm. He fainted a little; but took ſome food ſoon after the operation. He continued to be rather ſtupid and drowſy; and paſſed the night as uſual in ſinging and whiſtling. A few days after, the operation was repeated again. Only three ounces of blood were taken from his arm; and it was conjectured that he received more than a pint of blood from a calf. Immediately as the blood entered his veins, he felt, as before, a heat along his arm. His pulſe roſe, and his face was covered with ſweat. He complained of a pain in his loins, and of a great ſickneſs at his ſtomach; and ſaid that he ſhould be ſuffocated if they did not let him looſe. He vomited, and felt a preſſing deſire to go to ſtool. The vomiting continued two hours; after which time he ſlept; not waking till the next morning, when he complained of pains and wearineſs which affected the whole of his limbs. He was calm, and ſhewed much preſence of mind. He

filled a chamber-pot with urine as black as if there had been ſoot in it. The next morning he filled another chamber-pot with urine, almoſt as black as that which he had made on the preceding day. He bled largely from the noſe; on this account he was let blood from the arm. In a few days afterwards every bad ſymptom diſappeared, and he became perfectly ſenſible. He remained ſenſible for two months, at the expiration of which time, by exceſs in living, and by other irregularities, he was thrown into a very dangerous fever. Whilſt he was in this ſtate, at the earneſt entreaties of his wife, transfuſion was attempted a third time upon him. The man died the next day. It was ſuſpected that the wife had given him poiſon; for ſhe haſtened his funeral as much as ſhe could, to prevent his body from being opened.

With the like ill ſucceſs was transfuſion performed upon a Swiſs nobleman, who laboured under an ardent fever. He was deſpaired of by his phyſicians. One of them, however, recollecting an aphoriſm of Hippocrates, in which it is ſaid, that in doubtful caſes doubtful remedies are to be tried, propoſed transfuſion. It was accordingly tried. The exchange of blood in this operation was very inconſiderable: the patient did not appear to be in the leaſt hurt by it, but, on the contrary, was thought to be ſomewhat better for it. A ſecond transfuſion was therefore attempted. During the operation the patient died, a victim, ſays Boerhaave, to medical curioſity.

By theſe two failures the practice of transfuſion was brought into diſrepute: phyſicians and philoſophers would doubtleſs have ceaſed of themſelves to have made further experiments upon it; leſt, however, this ſhould not be the caſe, it was publicly prohibited by royal edict; and from that time to the preſent it has been almoſt univerſally forgotten.

Having now given ſome hiſtory of the experiments of transfuſion upon brutes and upon men; it may not be amiſs to conſider, in the next place, what were the expectations which, at the time of its introduction, were formed from ſuch a practice; with what reaſon ſuch expectations were entertained; and whether transfuſion, in any caſes, can be a ſafe and ſalutary operation.

As inventors are ever ready to cry up the value and importance of their diſcoveries; ſo they by whom transfuſion was firſt practiſed did not fail to promiſe many and the greateſt advantages therefrom. It was believed that by this means diſeaſes might be cured, ſince the phyſician would have it in his power, from this operation, to give more blood to thoſe who had not enough, and to give better to thoſe who had bad blood: nay, ſome were even perſuaded, that a perpetual vigour and youth, a ſort of celeſtial immortality, might by theſe means be ſecured to mankind. Mr. Boyle himſelf, as ſhould appear from ſome queries of his which were publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, imagined ſome change might be wrought in the diſpoſitions of animals in this manner.

Theſe were the expectations which were entertained from transfuſion. With what little reaſon they were formed the ſhorteſt reflexion will abundantly ſhow. We ſhall not take notice in this place (intending to do that in another) of the *probable* difference between the blood of man and other animals, and of the effects which, if there is any real difference, muſt neceſſarily take place upon the introduction of the blood of a ſheep into the veſſels of a man; we ſhall only obſerve, that ſuch expectations muſt have proceeded from miſtaken ideas concerning the animal economy. The blood and other fluids of the body were at that time ſuppoſed to be the ſeat of diſeaſes. A better underſtanding of the nature of diſeaſes, and of the operation of the cauſes by which they are produced, has now convinced pathologiſts that the ſolids are the general ſeat of diſeaſe. It is folly, therefore, to expect that the injection of a quantity of blood into the veſſels of one who, as they ſpeak, has not blood enough, will remove the cauſe of that penury of blood. The organs of ſanguification may be impaired, obſtructed, and diſeaſed in a thouſand ways; and if ſo, it is not likely that tranſfuſion will ſet them aright.——Another notion was entertained ſtill more abſurd than this, namely, that if a man had bad blood, all that the phyſician need do, would be to let this bad blood run out, and to ſupply its place with better blood from ſome other animal!——Would not the ſame cauſe which occaſioned the vitiation or corruption of the man's own blood equally vitiate and corrupt the healthy blood poured into him from ſome other animal?—If the ſtomach is unable to digeſt, it is in vain to attempt to nouriſh the body by forcing food into it. It is enough to mention their expectations concerning the prolongation of life, to ſhow the abſurdity of them. If diſpoſition or temper depended much upon the ſtate of the blood, Mr. Boyle might have reaſonably ſuppoſed that tranſfuſion would have produced a change therein. As this, however, is not the caſe, no ſuch alteration can be expected.

We are now to conſider, whether transfuſion, in any caſes, can be a ſafe and a ſalutary operation: and in doing this we ſhould obſerve, that all freſh matter, which, in a conſiderable quantity, is carried into the blood along the courſe of the abſorbents in the alimentary paſſage, does occaſion ſome commotion when it mixes with the blood. If this, then, be true of that which enters the blood in this natural way; how much greater a diſturbance muſt there be occaſioned by the immediate injection of even the blandeſt fluids into the veſſels? Perhaps, indeed, the advocates for transfuſion may ſay, that whatever be the diſturbances which ariſe from the injection of other fluids, no ſuch miſchief can be produced by the introduction, in ſuch a manner, of the blood of a living animal. This blood, they will ſay, requires no concoction, no aſſimilation, being poſſeſſed of the ſame nature and qualities with that with which it is mixed. If they do ſay this, they muſt be thought to go to too great a length. Can they aſſert that the blood of a ſheep or a calf has the very ſame qualities with the blood of a man, when the former feed upon herbs only, and the latter chiefly upon fleſh? Certainly there is a difference, and thoſe caſes in which tranſfuſion

transfuſion upon men of which we have a clear and circumſtantial relation prove it ſufficiently. The ſickneſs of the ſtomach, the pains in the loins, the ſenſe of ſuffocation, the vomiting, the drowſineſs, the bloody urine (for the blackneſs of it muſt have been owing to the blood which was mixed with it) all afford the moſt incontrovertible proofs of a commotion in the circulation in particular, and of a violent diſturbance in the ſyſtem at large. But in the inſtance of Arthur Coga, and in the two caſes related by Dr. Denis, no ſuch effects it will be ſaid, followed. Why it ſo happened it is eaſy to perceive. The quantity of blood thrown into him was too inconſiderable to cauſe any material injury. It was conjectured, indeed, that nine or ten ounces paſſed into him in the ſpace of two minutes; perhaps, however, he might not actually receive the ſame number of drachms. The ſame may be obſerved of the other two caſes related by Dr. Denis. As to the experiments which were made upon animals; from their ſucceſs we cannot pretend to infer that transfuſion will in like manner prove at leaſt harmleſs, if not beneficial, when practiſed upon men. Beſides, it is to be noticed, that in ſome inſtances the animals were purpoſely deſtroyed very ſoon after the operation; and therefore it remains a matter of uncertainty how long theſe, had they been left to themſelves, would have ſurvived the operation. Of the ſurpriſing cures which have been ſaid to have been wrought upon brutes by transfuſion, we ſhall leave our readers to form an opinion for themſelves; confeſſing, at the ſame time, that they almoſt ſurpaſs our belief.

After an attentive conſideration of the whole of this ſubject, we think we may, with juſtice, make this remark: That transfuſion, when practiſed upon healthy perſons, in ſparing quantity, may not, in ſome inſtances, give riſe to much harm; but that danger muſt always attend the trial of it upon thoſe who are of a weak conſtitution, or who are in a ſtate of diſeaſe—ſo true is the obſervation of the celebrated Boerhaave—*Quemque mortalem ſibi ipſi ſanguinem ſuum parare debere, neque poſſe mutuo ab alio quocunque aut homine, aut animali, accipere*—That every perſon ſhould prepare for himſelf his own blood, and that no perſon can [with ſafety] reciprocally exchange his blood with any other creature, whether it be man or brute.

Although it will be ſeen from theſe reflections that we are of opinion that little good can ever, and that much miſchief may often be produced by transfuſion: yet do we nevertheleſs think that it is a matter which ſhould be inquired into ſtill further by phyſicians: and hence, therefore, we cannot but be ſenſible that the author of the pamphlet, entitled Some new Hints, &c. is to be commended for having now brought it before the conſideration of the public.

P. P.

ON THE USE OF THE DRY VOMIT, AND THE SUCCESS ATTENDING THE METHOD OF TREATING INTERMITTENTS RECOMMENDED BY DR. LIND. BY DR. THOMAS HOULSTON, PHYSICIAN TO THE LIVERPOOL INFIRMARY, &c.

IN a collection of papers lately publiſhed, under the title of *Obſervations on Poiſons*, "I have made curſory mention (in the laſt) of two remedies I have often found of great uſe, and to the beneficial effects of which I wiſh to bear more ample teſtimony. And I conceive it would be rendering ſervice both to the faculty and to the community, if thoſe of the profeſſion who have had frequent occaſions of obſerving the good effects of any particular medicine, or mode of treatment, would embrace ſuch opportunities as may offer to communicate and recommend it to the public; eſpecially, when ſuch remedy, or practice, is not generally adopted, which I believe is the caſe with thoſe of which I am now ſpeaking.

"The dry vomit is a compoſition of equal parts of tart. emet. and vitr. roman. A quantity of it is mixed at once, and the doſe of this mixture commonly given is five grains, on an empty ſtomach, in about half a meat ſpoonful of water. The patient is directed to drink nothing after it. In a ſhort time after ſwallowing it, ſickneſs is produced, and a quantity of bile is generally thrown up. To take off the ſickneſs, a ſpoonful of brandy, or of any ſpirit, may then be given, and if that ſhould come up, a ſecond.

"This was a favourite medicine of the late Dr. Maryatt, whoſe practice, to judge from the account he himſelf gave of it, appears more empirical than rational. I own, I entertained very great doubts of the propriety of giving in common two grains and an half of emetic tartar and the ſame quantity of blue vitriol, as a vomit, having ſeen ſeveral inſtances of a violent vomiting produced by a much ſmaller quantity of tartar emetic alone; particularly in the preſent Earl of Arran, to whom, when at Naples, I gave a ſingle grain (prepared at Apothecaries-hall, in Lon-

don) which operated to a degree extremely alarming and diſtreſſing. I did not chooſe, therefore, to make a trial of the dry vomit, 'till I was aſſured by a gentleman of great ingenuity and veracity, who had given it to ſeveral, and even taken it himſelf, that its operation was far from ſevere. Since then I have given it in a variety of caſes, and it has acted ſo mildly, that I ſcarcely recollect an inſtance where it was complained of as too violent; but I have met with ſeveral, wherein five grains were not ſufficient to produce any effect, and where I have found it neceſſary to increaſe the doſe to ſeven or eight grains of the mixture. The reaſon why the compound acts more mildly than one of the ingredients would do alone—whether ſome decompoſition takes place on their being combined together—it is not eaſy to aſcertain. But it is ſufficient for medical purpoſes to know, that it is not only a ſafe but even a mild vomit.

" The nature of the diſeaſe, or the ſtate of the ſtomach, may often render it more eligible to give a dry vomit. It is the ſtimulus to the whole ſyſtem from the action of vomiting which, in many caſes, we would wiſh to excite. In this reſpect, and in evacuating bile, the dry vomit anſwers the ſame purpoſe as ſea-ſickneſs. Drinking largely of warm water after taking a vomit, as is commonly practiſed, beſides leſſening theſe effects, tends to leave the ſtomach in a relaxed ſtate, and thus may frequently do as much harm as it was expected to do good.

" A practice of which I have great reaſon to ſpeak well, and which I ſhould wiſh alſo to recommend to the notice of others who may not have experienced it, is that of the ingenious Dr. Lind in the cure of intermittents:—the giving a vomit an hour before the cold fit, and a ſufficient doſe of tinct. thebaic. half an hour after the fit commences. In many intermittents of long continuance, both tertians and quartans, I have known this method ſucceed to put a ſtop to them the very firſt time it was made uſe of. But though this will often not be the caſe, and it will be neceſſary to repeat the tinct. thebaic. on each acceſſion of the hot fit, and to increaſe the doſe of it, yet the great relief it occaſions, and the gradual diminution in the ſtrength of the fits, are ſtrong inducements to perſevere in the uſe of the remedy, untill they are completely removed. That this will be the conſequence of ſuch perſeverance, even where no other medicine is exhibited, experience will evince. I very rarely indeed have had occaſion to recur to the bark for the cure of agues, though I ſometimes give it after the complaint is removed, with a view to ſtrengthen the habit. Indeed, we receive into our Infirmary numbers of poor Iriſh, returning home from the fens after harveſt, labouring a long time under agues, having begged their way, half-ſtarved, and greatly debilitated. In ſuch, a cure is not to be looked for, untill they are a little recruited, by enjoying, for ſome time, the neceſſaries and conveniencies of life, to which they have long been ſtrangers. It is eaſy to obſerve the gradual good effects produced in them by better living only. To perſons in this ſituation, I ſometimes give, with advantage, a glaſs of ſpirits a little before the paroxyſm. I remember, many years ago, ſeeing a German ſoon cure himſelf of an obſtinate ague, by drinking every morning a glaſs of brandy, in which a ſmall quantity of myrrh, aloes, and ſaffron was infuſed, and it proved equally ſucceſsful in ſome caſes of long ſtanding, where I recommended a trial of it after the bark has failed. To the ſpirit, however, I conclude the ſucceſs is chiefly to be attributed. I have alſo given twenty drops of tinct. thebaic. before the cold fit, and the ſame quantity during the hot one, in ſome caſes, with evident advantage.

" There is one circumſtance more I ſhould wiſh to mention, now I am upon this ſubject. It is a caſe of accidental recovery, in one of theſe poor Iriſhmen, whom I had taken into the Infirmary, labouring under an ague of long continuance, anaſarca, extreme debility, and emaciation. His complexion was very ſallow, and his belly prominent; the effect, as appeared on examination, of enlarged and indurated viſcera;

viſcera: a frequent conſequence of agues amongſt thoſe who live in low, marſhy ſituations, to which they give the name of the ague-cake, and which, together with the ſubſequent ill health, is often wrongfully attributed to the uſe of bark. I tried the above, and other means for ſome time, without any permanent good effect. The ague indeed would ſtop for a while, and the patient ſeemed to acquire a little ſtrength, but he ſoon relapſed. At length it happened that mercurial inunctions, directed for another patient, were, by miſtake, given to him. He had uſed them only a few times, when, to my great ſurprize, I found him in a ſalivation. I was the leſs diſſatisfied at the miſtake, as I thought it probable he might thence receive eſſential benefit; and the event juſtified my opinion, for the man ſoon got quite well. An inſtance this, which might be adduced as a further proof of the good effects of mercurials in caſes of obſtructed viſcera; though ſuch was the degree of weakneſs of this patient, that, however deſireable a mercurial treatment might have appeared, few practitioners would have ventured to adviſe it for a man ſo extremely reduced: and though the event was favourable, it would ſcarcely be a ſufficient juſtification for adopting ſo hazardous a practice, in ſimilar circumſtances."

THE MISCELLANY.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AN ESSAY ON MISANTHROPY.

BY PERCIVAL STOCKDALE*.

I Am ſure that I may, conſcientiouſly, and I hope I may, without vanity, aſſert, that in my literary productions I have always been ardent and open in the cauſe of truth. To this conduct, as an author, I have invariably adhered, without any indulgence to the narrow paſſions and prejudices of mankind; and, as I know, by painful experience, with too little regard to my own private intereſt and emolument. Therefore, as I have been unfortunate, from the ſelfiſh and imitative part of the world, from the great majority of mankind, I expect no eſteem. From *their* eyes, even the moſt *tranſcendent* merit is always concealed, by the impenetrable and baleful ſhade of adverſity. Such is the obduracy of their hearts, and the confidence of their language, that they will give no credit to the unprotected and perſecuted ſcholar, for being an honeſt and zealous advocate for uſeful and momentous truth.

But from the *noble-minded few*, from the liberal and generous part of mankind, I ſhould be ungrateful, I ſhould be inſenſible, if I did not anticipate more quarter. Whatever my abilities are, *they* will rank them in the claſs they deſerve. For my uniform oppoſition to ſuperſtition and deſpotiſm, they will give me the laurel of the good citizen; and if they cannot preſent me with the palm of prudence, they will applaud my ſincerity.

I intend, in this little pamphlet, to offer to the public my impartial and diſpaſſionate thoughts on Miſanthropy; to endeavour to redeem the penetrating, experienced, and ingenuous judge of human nature, from that precipitate or artful obloquy which hath ſo often been thrown upon him: accurately to diſtinguiſh between acrimonious declamation and philoſophical deciſion; which, in diſcuſſing the preſent ſubject, have been moſt perverſely confounded by two very different ſorts of men: by the worthleſs; who were naturally enemies to a theory which promoted

* In our Magazine for April laſt, p. 315, we gave an account of three poems by this ingenious and ſpirited writer. In that article we mentioned, with commendation, a Sermon on Self Knowledge, and an Eſſay on Miſanthropy, and we are now happy that it is in our power to lay the latter compoſition before our readers, who, we doubt not, will receive entertainment from it.

moted the detection of their crimes; and by thoſe weak people, who may thank nature for their innocence; and who, fooliſhly, ſo far affront and diſgrace the cauſe of true benevolence, as to think it a violation of charity and Chriſtianity to inveſtigate, to prove, and firmly to maintain important truth.

There are two kinds of Miſanthropy: the one is to be avoided, as our ſeducer to moſt odious and dangerous errors; as the foe to our dignity, and the bane of our happineſs. The other we ought carefully to ſtudy; and our prudent conduct through life (notwithſtanding the taunts of the unthinking, and the expoſtulations of the good) ſhould be the right and genuine effects of our diligent ſpeculations. This latter Miſanthropy will keep us calm and ſerene amid the tumults of life. It will arm us completely againſt the ſelfiſhneſs, malignity, and barbarity of mankind: we ſhall not be diſcompoſed; for we ſhall not be diſappointed. It will ſecure us eſteem, reſpect, content, and ſatisfaction; and, however paradoxical the aſſertion may ſeem, it will tend to make us good Chriſtians: it will even warm and dilate our hearts with the tendereſt and moſt expanded humanity; and it will adorn our conduct with univerſal and active benevolence.

What, ſays the ſhrewd caviller, can this truely philoſophical temper of mind; can theſe truely ſocial and generous virtues flow from Miſanthropy; from a profeſſed hatred of mankind? This objection, I hope, will only contribute to the proper arrangement of this eſſay; for it brings me to an explanation of my term. The word Miſanthropy, in its natural and ſimple meaning, undoubtedly ſignifies a hatred of mankind. But a word, in its primitive or habitual uſe; or when it is removed into a foreign, or later language, has often very different ſignifications. Of the truth of this remark the word Miſanthropy is a proof. There is an unhappy Miſanthrope, who, from a naturally ſplenetic diſpoſition, or from a long ſeries of misfortunes and ill treatment, which hath chagrined, and ſoured his mind, rails at human nature, with a childiſh or doating petulance and clamour; who is inſenſible to the luſtre and beauty of great and good characters; and raſhly, or rather madly, pronounces the whole human ſpecies a race of monſters; neceſſarily including himſelf in the great and terrible number. And there is a Miſanthrope, who is as acute and ſevere in his obſervations as he is gentle and placid in his conduct. He cannot but be convinced that the great majority of mankind are under the fatal dominion of vice. But while he is well acquainted with the general rude invaſions of human nature, by the paſſions, and with the dreadful havock which they make on our moral economy, he is not a heedleſs obſerver of their depredations on his own mind. Of whatever virtues he may be conſcious that he is poſſeſſed, he is, at the ſame time, conſcious that a noble preeminence in virtue is the ineſtimable attainment but of a few; that the comman ſtandard of human worth may be determined by too analogous a criterion. Thus, however zealous he may be, with all the means that he can command, to diſcourage and reform our abuſe of power, our intemperate indulgence in ſenſual pleaſure, our forgetfulneſs of benefits received, and the other moral irregularities which men every day commit, he oppoſes theſe evil habits with a generous ardour, but not with a cynical rancour; for when too virulent an indignation againſt them is ariſing in his breaſt, he ſuppreſſes it, by a conſciouſneſs that he feels a frequent propenſity to theſe vices himſelf; and by a minute, but moſt momentous and ſalutary recollection, that he has not been free from their perpetration. Thus the very little principle of ſelf-love is tranſmuted, and expanded into the humaneſt ſympathy with his fellow-creatures; into univerſal benevolence; the baſeſt alloy of his nature is exalted and purified into gold, by the celeſtial alchymy of virtue.

While the hiſtory of the human race and his own accurate obſervations are continually confirming his Miſanthropy;

py, are convincing him afreſh that mankind in the aggregate are extremely wicked, the ſame extenſive and complete view of the human agents, and of the objects that ſurround them, equally inſpire him with an amiable toleration and indulgence toward the ſpecies. He well knows that the animal paſſions and that imagination make a part of our frame as well as reaſon; and that the former movers to action aſſume over us a ſtronger and more arbitrary ſway than our ethereal faculty; than our more diſtinct and certain, but gentler and leſs peremptory guide. Such, he knows, will particularly be the unhappy miſconduct of mankind, in an age which even courts and rewards the elegant panders to vice; in an age which is induſtrious with every luxury to inflame the ſenſes; and which holds forth all the glowing colours, all the ſeducing and faſcinating beauties of the deſtructive arts, to the ardent and creative eye of fancy.

Impreſſed with the idea of the weakneſs of the human heart; of theſe powerful temptations to evil; and of the cruel woes which are almoſt the neceſſary and conſtant attendants on vice, even in this nether ſtate; he feels every emotion of vehement and practical hatred to mankind die within his breaſt. He has not the leaſt inclination, from perſonal and abſolute reſentment, to inflict any puniſhment on thoſe miſerable and ſhort-lived offenders againſt virtue and their own happineſs. On the contrary, he is ſtrongly inclined to alleviate their calamities by his good offices; as far as thoſe offices can be exerciſed without any injury to the order and well-being of ſociety. He admires, adores, and imitates the benevolent and equitable economy of the Father of the univerſe, who cauſes his ſun to riſe on the evil and on the good, and ſends his rain on the juſt and on the unjuſt.

But while he purſues theſe ſpeculations, ſome conſoling, ſome agreeable, and ſome noble images ariſe in his mind, to ſoften and to elevate this hard condition of mortality. He ſtill reflects, with a philoſophical pleaſure, with a generous and modeſt triumph, that man, by his diſtinguiſhing faculty of reaſon, was formed in the likeneſs of his Maker; that to his neglect or abuſe of reaſon are to be aſcribed all his deviations from rectitude, and conſequently all his miſery; for as far as dignity of character is applicable to man, as far as morality of conduct can make a part of his deſcription, heaven hath evidently aſſigned to his nature the very perfection, the glory of freedom. He is not born to move mechanically; nor to appropriate the good, the fair, and the tranſcendent, with angelic facility of choice. This myſterious and wonderful creature, placed in the *mid-way 'twixt nothing and the Deity*, is deſtined to perform his heroic achievements with painful exertions; with agitations precurſive to laſting ſerenity and ſelf-enjoyment. He is deſtined, in the cauſe of private virtue and of public good, to confront and to ſubdue the moſt formidable difficulties and dangers. Our uncontrolled and independent philoſopher, whoſe ſentiments and deciſions are happily tempered with gentleneſs and ſeverity; who examines the human ſyſtem with an acute and impartial eye; contemplates, to his conſolation and ſatisfaction, this reſpectable part of our frame and its energies; theſe excellences of man. He likewiſe conſiders that even very criminal characters have ſome amiable and generous qualities; that in every civilized community we are under an abſolute neceſſity, either by heedleſs or deliberate action, of contributing to private and public weal, even by our follies, our paſſions, and our vices*; that notwithſtanding all our

* I do not mean, with the blundering impudence of a Mandeville, to encourage the immediate commiſſion of vice, that good may be its conſequence: I do not mean to be an advocate for the houſebreaker, becauſe he promotes the intereſt of the locksmith. I have only inſerted, in my theory, this incontrovertible, this obvious propoſition; that by our ambition, by our vanity, by our envy; and by that indigence, which is often the effect of our extravagance, we are impelled to laudable induſtry and exertion; to a cloſe proſecution of thoſe employments that give independence and reputation to the individual, and which are beneficial to mankind.

our indolence, all our rapacity, all our malice, all our obduracy, the conveniences and pleaſures of life are many; and that various and immenſe good to the human ſpecies is diffuſed through the world (though pure and vigorous humanity in that world is one of its rareſt phenomena) by the paternal, all-ſufficient, and aſtoniſhing providence of God; by the golden chain depending from the throne of heaven, and combining all below and all above.

Our ſage obſerver and reaſoner further reflects, that from the number of his own ſelect acquaintance there muſt be many worthy individuals in the world; many relatively to their abſolute numerical amount; though few in compariſon with the infinite number of the bad. He recollects the indeprivable, the unſpeakable enjoyment which reſults from good and generous conduct: he recollects the charming ſocial pleaſure which he often feels in aſſociating with minds congenial with his own. He darts his prophetic view *beyond our viſible, diurnal ſphere;* and in predictive and oracular viſion, he ſees a bliſsful ſtate, where the good ſhall be as happy as omnipotence can make them; where all phyſical and moral evil ſhall be annihilated for ever; where our obliquities ſhall be changed into a rectitude, never deviating, eternally improving in its powers and felicity. While he ſurveys theſe objects he is animated, he is fired with a holy flame. He thanks his Creator, with humility and fervour, even for his ſublunary exiſtence; for raiſing him from nothing to a being which delights in virtue, and which anticipates immortality. We ſee, as yet, but a part of the auguſt and ſtupendous fabric of the unerring and complete juſtice of the divine economy. The heights of the edifice are concealed from mortal eye by aweful and impenetrable clouds. But in the ſymmetry and beauty of its baſe and elevation; of the hand of the greateſt and beſt of beings we have the ſtrongeſt hints, the moſt expreſſive ſigns, the moſt eloquent indications.

The true philoſopher, the tenour of whoſe mind I have been endeavouring to deſcribe, ſees the forcible and extenſive prevalence of vice; he ſees all its bad effects. He knows that the almoſt infinite majority of mankind are wicked and miſchievous. Therefore, as far as he diſlikes them, by diſliking their predominant properties, he muſt undoubtedly be a ſpeculative miſanthrope. From the theory which I have aſcribed to him, it is certainly evident that compaſſion, rather than reſentment, is a concomitant of his Miſanthropy; that he cannot entertain a vehement and hoſtile hatred to mankind. He hates them with no other virulence than the word conveys, when I ſay, I *hate* a guitar; I *hate* a gloomy apartment; I *hate* a flat country.

That erroneous benevolence which miſtakes the meaning of ſcripture, and which will not allow itſelf to think harſhly of mankind, is an amiable, a charming weakneſs; and I ſhould wiſh to treat it not only with tenderneſs, but with eſteem and reſpect. I muſt, however, beg leave to obſerve, that as far as I have remarked the culture and habits of the human mind, the mild and credulous good man, who is poſſeſſed of this undiſtinguiſhing philanthropy, is always more diſcompoſed and irritated on receiving injuries than the Miſanthrope, whom I have deſcribed, and whom I ſhould be ambitious to imitate. Nature, though *ſpurned with a fork*, recoils, and reſumes her dominion in the breaſt of the imaginary Chriſtian. He is ſurpriſed and provoked at finding a knave in him, whom his ſuperſtition had pronounced a man of honour. He is warmed, even to indignation, at the perfidy of his apparent friend; becauſe he had not fortified his mind for the diſcovery of the deceit; becauſe he had been previouſly induſtrious to deceive himſelf. But the experienced, collected, and ſerene Miſanthrope can receive a blow from no unexpected quarter. He knows that the violent, the ſelfiſh, and the ſordid paſſions predominate in mankind; and that they every day tear aſunder the moſt ſacred ties of intimacy, of friendſhip, and obligation. Thus, he is ever prepared to meet the moſt unmerited treatment, with regret, indeed, and with a ſigh;

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the regret and the ſigh are rather a tribute to the univerſal cauſe of humanity, than to his own private wrong: and they are immediately ſoftened and brightened with the graceful and ſignificant ſmile of the unaffected and practical philoſopher.

"Do not expect too much from mankind (ſays Helvetius) and you will neither be diſappointed nor imprudent." And I can enforce, dignify, and ratify the authority of Helvetius, with the authority of a greater than Helvetius; becauſe, with celebrated literature and genius his ſoul is inſpired with the genuine and well-informed ſpirit of Chriſtianity. This excellent author had, for the greater part of his life, ſuffered extreme difficulties, from circumſtances moſt ſhamefully diſproportioned to his merit; till a penſion was at length given him, from timid and artful policy, not from pure and ſpontaneous generoſity. When I was one day fooliſhly, becauſe fruitleſsly, complaining to him of the neglect and obſcurity in which the liberal ſcholar, in which the ingenuous and ardent mind was doomed to languiſh; and of the golden down on which duplicity and dullneſs repoſed; "I entreat you (replied he) as your friend, if you mean to go through life with reſignation and eaſe, to form no ſanguine hopes on the humanity and equity of mankind. For my part, I was never diſappointed by any one but *myſelf*."

(To be continued.)

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ABDICATION OF VICTOR AMADEUS, KING OF SARDINIA, IN THE YEAR 1730, WITH HIS ATTEMPT TO RESUME THE CROWN IN 1731.

(Concluded from page 274.)

ON the 28th of September, 1731, about ſix o'clock in the afternoon, Amadeus, being then alone with his wife at Montcalier, diſpatched a meſſage to the Marquis del Borgo, with orders to attend him immediately. That miniſter, without entertaining the ſlighteſt ſuſpicion of the buſineſs on account of which his preſence was required, inſtantly obeyed the ſummons, as he had been wont to do on former occaſions. Immediately on his entering the apartment, the King ſaid to him, "Del Borgo, I have ſent for you to ſup with my wife and me, that you might endeavour, by your good humour, to remove a head-ach with which ſhe is afflicted; and after ſupper I will impart to you an affair which will give you pleaſure." The marquis, with the utmoſt reſpect, acknowledged the honour which his Majeſty had done him, and took his ſeat at table. The King was in high ſpirits during the time of ſupper, and entertained the marquis with a flow of humour and gaiety. When ſupper was over, and the domeſtics retired, the King addreſſed Del Borgo in the following terms: "It hath given me great pleaſure to obſerve, that the King, my ſon, has retained in his ſervice the ſame perſons whom I had employed myſelf; ſince, without doubt, he could not have choſen any that were equal to you in fidelity, or in abilities, or in experience. I doubt not, at the ſame time, that you know ſufficiently, that it was I who expreſsly charged my ſon to employ the ſame miniſters, on whom I myſelf, during my reign, had fixed my choice; and I hope that, as well out of duty as out of gratitude, you are ſtill firmly attached to him who has been the author of your fortunes." The marquis replied, that his Majeſty might always rely on his obedience, as well as on the affection of all the miniſters and officers of the King his ſon, in the ſame manner as if he were ſtill their ſovereign; and that, with regard to himſelf, he would, on all occaſions, embrace every opportunity of demonſtrating to him the moſt ſincere and inviolable attachment.

The King then reſuming that haughty and authoritative tone in which he had been wont to addreſs his miniſters, replied,

replied, "We are ſo fully convinced, Del Borgo, that you are entirely devoted to our ſervice, that we have ever diſtinguiſhed you above all our miniſters by our particular regard; we have always ſelected you from amongſt the reſt, in order to entruſt to you our moſt important affairs; and we have now made choice of you to be the depoſitor of our moſt ſecret reſolutions. It is now about a year ſince we have abdicated the throne in favour of our well-beloved ſon Charles Emmanuel, from the motives which we ſet forth at Rivole on the day of our abdication; to which it may be added, that we had alſo in our view to try how that prince would demean himſelf in the character of a ſovereign, that we might, in our lifetime, aſſiſt him with our advice, and be able to leave you, after our deceaſe, a prince worthy of filling our throne. And though we have been entirely ſatisfied with his adminiſtration, yet the intereſt of our ſtate lays us under an indiſpenſible obligation to reſume the reins of government immediately, as we are now upon the eve of ſeeing very important revolutions in Italy, which might prove deſtructive to our ſon and to his ſubjects, were the adminiſtration then veſted in a young prince, yet inexperienced in thoſe wiles and myſteries of political art, which a ſovereign, who would maintain his power, is under a neceſſity of employing. For theſe reaſons, marquis, we command you to deliver up to us the act of our abdication; and then to ſignify our intentions to our ſon, and to his miniſters, in order that we may be inveſted to-morrow, without delay, with the ſovereignty: for ſuch is our will and pleaſure."

A declaration ſo unexpected threw the marquis into the utmoſt conſternation; and he was at the greateſt loſs how to extricate himſelf from an affair of ſuch delicacy and danger. For, on the one hand, had he given a poſitive refuſal to this high-ſpirited and impetuous prince, who had never met with a refuſal in his life, he ran the riſque of throwing him into a tranſport of fury, to which he himſelf might have fallen a victim; and, on the other hand, had the marquis yielded to his demands, he would have proclaimed himſelf a rebel againſt his juſt and lawful ſovereign, and have incurred the penalty of high treaſon.

In this embarraſſing ſituation, that artful miniſter, hoping to eſcape the ſtorm which threatened him by an excuſe full of ſubmiſſion and flattery, replied to the King, requeſting of him, with the utmoſt humility, to reflect, that it was not in his power to reſtore the act of abdication, until he had firſt obtained permiſſion of the King of Sardinia, to whom, as his Majeſty knew, he had ſworn fealty. The King, chafed and enraged, interrupted him in theſe words:——"Del Borgo, do you acknowledge any other ſovereign than me? To whom did you firſt ſwear the oath of fealty? To me or to my ſon? Are you not a traitor, both ungrateful and diſloyal towards the perſon who hath raiſed you to that eminence which you poſſeſs, and to whom you have this moment profeſſed perpetual obedience? But I will eaſily find means to bring you back to your duty, ſhould you fail to obey me inſtantly."

The marquis, in the utmoſt trepidation, proceeded in the following terms; "Sire, if you will do me the favour to liſten to me a moment, you ſhall be convinced that I am not ſuch a man as you imagine me to be. It is true, that, by your orders, I have entered into a new allegiance to the King your ſon; but, notwithſtanding this, I have ever regarded you as my juſt and lawful ſovereign; and in order to convince you, Sire, of my entire reſpect and obedience, I will bring you the act of abdication to-morrow morning, without mentioning the affair to any perſon whatſoever; and the only favour that I will requeſt in return is, that you ſhould juſtify my proceeding to the King your ſon." This anſwer pacified Amadeus, who, after having obliged the marquis to promiſe repeatedly that he would religiouſly keep his word, left him at liberty to retire.

The marquis had ſcarce departed, than this prince, reflecting on what had paſſed, began to repent of having diſcovered his intentions. He began to

entertain a diſtruſt of all his ſon's miniſters; he was apprehenſive that they would oppoſe his deſigns; and his mind was agitated by turns with the emotions of ambition and of revenge. At one inſtant he flattered himſelf with the hopes of ſucceſs from the docile and yielding diſpoſitions of his ſon; at another, he was tortured by the moſt agonizing apprehenſions, leſt that prince, after having once taſted the pleaſures of unbounded liberty and of abſolute power, ſhould refuſe to ſubmit again to the authority of a father ſo ſtern and rigid as himſelf, and ſo averſe to the purſuits of pleaſure. Such reflections as theſe ſunk his ſpirit into the loweſt deſpondency; nor did he know of any reſource to which he could apply; but, ſtripped of his power, and abandoned by his friends, he ſaw himſelf devoted to the rigour of his fate. The marchioneſs, who had hitherto been wont to enliven his ſolitary hours, and to baniſh his cares by her gaiety and tender officiouſneſs, now durſt not open her lips, leſt ſhe might irritate his reſentment, and draw on herſelf the effects of his diſpleaſure. In this ſtate of penſive melancholy, fetching deep ſighs, and at times giving way to tranſports of outrageous fury, which diſcovered the agitations that he inwardly underwent, he walked about his chamber till midnight, when addreſſing himſelf to the marchioneſs abruptly, as if juſt awaking from a diſmal dream, he exclaimed, "My reſolution is formed—order my horſe to be got ready for me without delay!" She obeyed, with much reluctance, unable to gueſs the motive of ſo ſudden a reſolution, and not daring to make any enquiry. He mounted his horſe, attended by one valet-de-chambre, and preſented himſelf at the gate of the citadel of Turin, demanding immediate admittance. One of the officers of the citadel immediately acquainted the Baron de St. Remis with the arrival of King Amadeus. The Baron was aſtoniſhed, and could ſcarce be made to believe that he could viſit him at ſo unſeaſonable an hour: he went himſelf, without delay, to examine into the truth; and actually found Amadeus on the ſpot, extremely impatient to obtain admittance. The governor begged to be informed what was his pleaſure with him. "Open the gate this inſtant (replied he) and I will ſatisfy you." The baron anſwered, that if he had any orders to give him, he might deliver them from the place in which he ſtood, or ſend them to him in writing, for that he could by no means open the gate at ſuch an hour, without being wanting to his duty, which he was reſolved ſhould never be the caſe.

The King, after this repulſe, returned to Montcalier, filled with confuſion, with apprehenſions, and with rage. He had expected that the baron would have received him into the citadel without ſcruple, becauſe he owed the place which he then held to his good offices: and he had flattered himſelf with the hopes, that were he once admitted, he might be able, by means of the governor, to ſet himſelf at the head of the troops ſtationed in that place; and thus to compel his ſon to reſtore the crown, if he ſhould not be diſpoſed to ſurrender it voluntarily. But now all his ſchemes were fruſtrated, becauſe he found nobody inclined to aſſiſt in promoting his deſigns. Overwhelmed by the keeneſt agony, he threw himſelf down on a couch, without ſaying a word to the marchioneſs, who was ſtanding by, filled with diſtreſs, at obſerving the affliction which her huſband endured, whilſt ſhe was ignorant of the immediate cauſe of his ſufferings.

No ſooner had the Marquis del Borgo got back to Turin, than he haſtened to court, and, with the ſtrongeſt marks of conſternation, demanded an audience of the King. Upon this one of the ladies of the bedchamber inſtantly aroſe, and went to awake his Majeſty, informing him, with much trepidation, that it was by the orders of the Marquis del Borgo, who was then expecting him in an antichamber, to confer with him concerning affairs of the higheſt moment. The King aroſe immediately, and entered his cloſet, after having given orders to admit nobody but the marquis only. He was then informed by that miniſter, that the King his father intended the next

day to reſume the crown; and that he had commanded him to reſtore into his hands the act of abdication, and, at the ſame time, to announce his reſolution to his Majeſty and his miniſters. The King immediately replied to the marquis, without any emotion, "That ſince he had aſcended the throne by his father's command, and with the univerſal approbation of the people, he held it to be a duty which he owed them, to conſult their ſentiments before he reſigned his ſovereignty." And as the ſhortneſs of the time required deciſive meaſures, he immediately commanded the attendance of the miniſters of ſtate, the Archbiſhop of Turin, the two firſt preſidents, and the other general officers of the crown, in order to deliberate in full council on an affair of ſuch delicacy and importance, on which depended the happineſs and tranquillity of the realm. Thoſe miniſters having aſſembled with all poſſible diſpatch, the King communicated to them the intentions of Amadeus, informing them at the ſame time, that, for his own part, in order to convince his father of his filial obedience, and of his entire reſignation to his will, he was ready to ſurrender to him his crown; but that this was a ſtep which he could not reſolve to take without previouſly conſulting their inclinations and opinions. Upon this all the members of that illuſtrious aſſembly aroſe, and after teſtifying their deep ſenſe of the deference which his Majeſty had paid to them by a low bow, the archbiſhop, in the name of the reſt, ſpoke to the following effect: "That ſince his Majeſty had permitted them to declare their ſentiments upon the ſubject which was the occaſion of their meeting at that time, it appeared to him, that Amadeus having, more than a year ago, voluntarily ſurrendered the crown in the moſt ſolemn manner that could be deviſed, and for the reaſons ſet forth by himſelf, in his ſpeech on that occaſion (which was inſerted in the act of abdication) it appeared to him, he ſaid, that the King could not poſſibly have any juſt or reaſonable motive at that time to reſume the crown; ſince he muſt have been fully ſatisfied with his Majeſty's adminiſtration, which had been equally agreeable to his ſubjects, and calculated to promote the eaſe of King Amadeus, who enjoyed the ſubmiſſion and reſpect due to a ſovereign, without being ſubjected to the troubles and cares which attend that exalted ſtation: that, for theſe reaſons, though that prince had ſo ſoon retracted what he had ſolemnly ſworn to obſerve inviolably, he did not appear to be influenced by juſt and reaſonable motives; and that he ſtrongly ſuſpected that he was inſtigated in this affair only by the boundleſs vanity of the marchioneſs his wife, who had often, ſince her marriage, betrayed an eager deſire to be declared queen: that, as they had every reaſon to believe this to be the caſe, his Majeſty was in honour and duty bound to preſerve the crown, and to prevent his ſubjects from falling a prey to the inſatiable ambition of a miſchievous woman: that he could not help admiring and applauding that dutiful ſubmiſſion which his Majeſty profeſſed to the will of his father; but that, in this inſtance, his obedience, inſtead of meriting applauſe, would become the object of cenſure, as it would prove ruinous to his own intereſts, and to thoſe of his people: that the intereſt of the public ſhould ever regulate the actions of a ſovereign; and that he ought to reject, without a ſcruple, every meaſure that tended to obſtruct this general view."

All the other members of the council unanimouſly concurred with this prelate in opinion, and approved of the dutiful remonſtrances which he had offered to his Majeſty. As they were deliberating concerning thoſe meaſures which it would be proper to embrace, in order to ward off the calamities which threatened the ſtate, they were interrupted by a ſudden knocking at the door of the hall in which they ſat: the Marquis del Borgo, by his Majeſty's command, went to examine what was the matter, and found that it was an officer diſpatched from the citadel by the Baron de St. Remis, with a letter to the King, containing an account of the late ſtep which Amadeus had taken there, in order to promote his deſigns. The King and all the council were ſo much

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alarmed by this information, that they agreed, with one voice, on the neceſſity of immediately ſeizing the perſons of King Amadeus, and of the marchioneſs his wife, in order to ſecure the tranquillity of his Majeſty, and that of the ſtate, which they threatened to diſturb. The young King exclaimed repeatedly againſt this meaſure:—— "What! make my father be ſeized! No (ſaid he) it is impoſſible that I ſhould ever conſent to it." It was a long while before he could be prevailed upon to agree to this meaſure; and it was only in compliance with the preſſing intreaties of his council that he was at length brought to give his conſent. When he ſigned the order, his hand trembled ſo violently, that the ſecretary of ſtate was obliged to guide his pen.

They committed the execution of this bold enterprize to the care of twenty officers of the moſt intrepid reſolution, accompanied by a detachment of dragoons and infantry; and the Count de la Perouſe, lieutenant-general of the forces, was charged with the office of ſeizing the King, with the aſſiſtance of a large detachment of troops entruſted to him for that purpoſe. Theſe troops had been drawn out from Turin and the places adjacent; they ſallied forth at the ſame inſtant from their ſtations, and, without knowing the place of their deſtination, marching in profound ſilence, without beat of drum or ſound of trumpet, they appeared before the caſtle of Montcalier, the ſtation appointed them; and it was immediately ſurrounded by dragoons. The Count de la Perouſe, attended by the Chevalier de Solave, lieutenant-colonel of the guards, at the head of a detachment of grenadiers with mounted bayonets, aſcended the ſtaircaſe which led to the King's apartment; and the Marquis D'Ormea, ſecretary of ſtate, who carried the order ſigned by King Charles, with another detachment of grenadiers, took poſſeſſion of the back-ſtairs. De la Perouſe, finding the door of the apartment locked, gave orders that it ſhould be forced open; and there he ſeized a page, who being then in waiting, lay in the ante-chamber. In the ſame manner he advanced forward, forcing all the doors till he reached the bed-chamber where the King lay, with the marchioneſs his wife. That lady, hearing the noiſe as it approached, aroſe ſuddenly; and having only time to throw a night-gown around her, ſhe ruſhed towards the door. On ſeeing ſo many armed men advancing, ſhe exclaimed, "Sire, we are betrayed!" They did not allow her time to ſay any more. Two officers immediately conducted her into an adjacent apartment, where they ordered her to dreſs; and they afterwards conveyed her to the caſtle of Ceve, in Piedmont.

Neither the cries of Madame de St. Sebaſtian, nor the noiſe which the officers made, had diſturbed Amadeus, who ſtill continued ſunk in the profoundeſt ſleep. The Chevalier de Solave took poſſeſſion of the King's ſword, which he obſerved lying upon the table, and M. de la Perouſe advanced, and drew the curtain. The King, upon this, ſtarting out of his ſleep, demanded what was the matter? "I have an order from the King (ſaid Perouſe) to ſeize your perſon."—"And who is your King? (returned Amadeus.) I am your King and your maſter; nor ought you to acknowledge any other as ſuch."—"Your Majeſty has been my King (replied the count) but you are ſo no longer; and ſince you have thought proper to give us Charles for our ſovereign, and to command us to obey him, I hope you will yourſelf be diſpoſed to ſet us the example of loyalty."

The King was quite tranſported with rage; he menaced the officers, and refuſed to get out of his bed. He gave the Chevalier de Solave, who advanced too near him, a blow on the breaſt, and angrily commanded him to retire. As he obſtinately refuſed to riſe, the officers found themſelves under a neceſſity of raiſing him, and dreſſing him by force. He declared that he wiſhed to fill the throne again only for two hours, that he might have it in his power to hang the miſcreants who had ſeduced his ſon; and among this number he reckoned the principal perſons at court.

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When he was dreſſed the officers ſurrounded him, and conducted him by the great ſtaircaſe towards his chariot, which waited for him in the court. He appeared confounded when he ſaw the ante-chamber full of armed men; and the ſoldiers, who were as yet in the dark with regard to the buſineſs, were aſtoniſhed when they found that it was their old King whom they were carrying a priſoner. "What! 'tis our King! (they whiſpered among themſelves) what has he done? What are we about?" The Count de la Perouſe, apprehenſive of a mutiny, cried out to the ſoldiers, "By the King's authority I command ſilence, on pain of immediate death."

The King found in the court a regiment of dragoons which he had always diſtinguiſhed above the reſt of his troops. Their preſence ſeemed greatly to affect him, and he made an attempt to addreſs them particularly; they did not, however, allow him leiſure for this, but hurried him precipitately into his chariot. The Count de la Perouſe and the Chevalier de Solave begged his permiſſion to take their ſeats by him; but he replied, that this was what he would by no means allow. Mounting, therefore, on horſeback, they took their ſtations on each ſide of the chariot, which was at the ſame time ſurrounded by the troops; and in this manner the King was conducted to Rivole. I had omitted to obſerve, that when departing from Montcalier, he had demanded three things, his wife, his papers, and his ſnuff-box: of all theſe he obtained only the laſt. The garriſon of the citadel was reinforced that night with two regiments, and that of Turin was conſiderably augmented.

Early in the morning the officers and dragoons that guarded Amadeus at Rivole were relieved by a body of 600 foot; and ſtrict orders were given to the commanding officer to keep that prince always in ſight. For after the refuſal of the Baron de St. Remis to admit him into the citadel he had ſunk into a kind of liftleſs inſenſibility; his ſpirits having been exhauſted by ruminating on the affront which he thought had been offered to him on that occaſion, and on the means of revenging it. But when he found himſelf ſeized by his own officers, and abandoned by all thoſe who had hitherto profeſſed the greateſt reſpect and attachment to his perſon, he became outrageous and ungovernable. They were, therefore, under the neceſſity of confining him in a room, of ſecuring the windows with iron bars, and of watching his actions narrowly, leſt he ſhould deſtroy himſelf, or commit any other outrage. When the King obſerved the glazier buſy about the windows of his apartment, he demanded what he meant? "I mean (replied he) to furniſh you with a double caſement, leſt you ſhould catch cold during the winter."—"What! villain (ſaid the King) do you imagine that I ſhall paſs the whole winter here?"—"Ay, faith (replied the glazier) this and many more."

He was ſerved in his confinement with all the attention and reſpect due to his rank. The Chevalier de Solave, with two captains of the guards, had the charge of attending him; and he ſometimes amuſed himſelf in playing with them at billiards. They had orders to treat him with every mark of reſpect; but never to return any anſwer to the complaints which he might be diſpoſed to utter in their preſence.

The council of ſtate iſſued orders, on the ſame day, to arreſt the confeſſor of that prince, together with near fifty perſons of diſtinction, who had entered into the cabal with the Marchioneſs de Spigno, for the purpoſe of dethroning the reigning prince. An expreſs was diſpatched to the governor, to the intendant-general of Chamberry, and to the Count de St. George, his brother, who was firſt preſident of that city, with orders for them to repair immediately to Turin, to receive new inſtructions. The Count de St. George, who was ſuſpected to have engaged in the affair more deeply than the reſt, he being a near relation of the Marchioneſs de Spigno, was ſent to the citadel of Turin, to be privately examined. The Count de Cumiane, her brother, obtained his pardon, by diſcovering all the

the ſecrets with which his ſiſter had entruſted him. What may be reckoned ſingularly fortunate for King Charles in this affair is, that none of his ſubjects were found deficient in loyalty towards him; and that he was not laid under a neceſſity of tarniſhing the glory of his reign by ſhedding the blood of any of his ſubjects. Madame de St. Sebaſtian ſunk into the loweſt dejection of ſpirits, and took no other ſuſtenance than broth, which ſhe herſelf prepared. After her diſgrace, her ſon, then an enſign in the guards, withdrew from court. The young King took notice of his abſence, and very generouſly gave him to underſtand, that he might again appear at court, and continue in his employment; ſignifying to him, at the ſame time, that however guilty Madame de St. Sebaſtian had been, the conſequences would not be extended to him; and aſſuring him that he himſelf would take the charge of his future fortune.

R.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN Horace's Art of Poetry there is a paſſage which has not been explained with ſufficient preciſion:

Syllaba longa brevi ſubjecta vocatur Iambus
Pes citus unde etiam trimetris accreſcere juſſet
Nomen Iambies, cum ſenos redderet ictus,
Primus ad extremum ſimilis ſibi:

It is plain from this paſſage, that between the *Pes citus* and the name of the *Trimeter* or the *Senarius*, there is a connection, which the poet expreſſes by the word *unde*. In what that connection conſiſted I have often been unable to determine; but I am now perſuaded that Horace meant to diſtinguiſh the regular *Senarius* from the *Scazon* or *Choliambic*. Conſiſtently with this explanation, he afterwards ſpeaks of the admiſſion of the *Spondee* into the ſecond and fourth places, and by implication informs his readers that it was not admitted into the ſixth. The meaning of Horace may be yet further illuſtrated by the following paſſage:

Liber in adverſos hoſtes ſtringatur Iambus
Ceu celer, extremum ceu trahat ille pedem.
OVID.

Here the trimeter is called *Celer*, in oppoſition to the ſcazon. The Epodes of Horace were publiſhed when he was thirty-four and thirty-five years old: the firſt book of his Odes in the three following years. In the Epodes he has written no ſcazon; but his Iambics are ſenarii, and he thus alludes to them in the 16th Ode of Book I.

——— Me quoque pectoris
Tentavit in dulci juventa
Fervor, et in celeres Iambos
Miſit furentem.

I knew a learned man, who wiſhed to read *Jus* and *ſit* ſeparately. The emendation was, I think, obſcure, and quite unneceſſary, for in the common reading there is no difficulty in underſtanding *juſſit*, and no impropriety in it when underſtood.

I ſome time ago* ſent you an interpretation of the word *contractus*, applied to a perſon in the ſeventh Epiſtle of the firſt book of Horace. Euripides, in the Troades, applies the correſpondent Greek word to perſons:

ὁ πολυς ογκος συστελλομενων
Προγονων. (Line 108.)

Muſgrave, in an excellent note on the paſſage, ſuppoſes this cuſtom of gathering up the *Chlamys* to have been practiſed *faſtus veldecori cauſâ*, though the word is applied metaphorically to thoſe who *tenui et contracta fortuna utuntur*. He conjectures, without preſuming to determine, that Euripides had this cuſtom in view, and in ſupport of his conjecture he quotes Juſtin, Philoſtratus, Ariſtides, and Ariſtophanes. The laſt-mentioned writers uſe the very word ξυσειλαμενοι θοιματια, Eccle. 99, Ariſtophanes. συνεσαλμενοι σχηματιζονται. (De ſyracu. tom. 2. p. 8. Ariſtides.)

The Perſians, as it appears from Muſgrave, gathered up their clothes from pride, and Horace to avoid the cold. But theſe different intentions in

* Lond. Mag. for April 1784, p. 306.

in doing the ſame thing cannot be thought to weaken my explanation; and the application of ξυνεκαλυψεν, by three Greek writers, to a perſon, elucidates what I before attempted to juſtify by a paſſage from Ovid's Metamorphoſes.

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,

P. N.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

REFLECTIONS ON THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

We take no note of time, but from its loſs;
To give it then a tongue is wiſe in man. *Night Thoughts.*

ANOTHER year is ended, and I have got one year leſs to live, one year more to account for at the bar of the Almighty, and am one year nearer to an eternal world; what do theſe thoughts ſuggeſt to me? ſurely nothing leſs, nothing more ſeaſonably, and nothing of greater importance, than the neceſſity, the *abſolute* neceſſity, of *numbering my days, that I may apply my heart unto wiſdom;* of earneſtly ſeeking *to know the things which belong unto my peace, before they are for ever hidden from my eyes.*

How few among the ſons and daughters of mortality are mindful of their latter end! how few even of thoſe who make a profeſſion of religion are truely concerned to improve their time in preparing for their laſt great change! Well might the prophet ſay, *Who hath believed our report, and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?*—Men live as if they never were to die, and too many die utterly regardleſs of the life which is to come; ſuch is man's infatuation and ſtupidity, that he will not ſee, though it is daily before his eyes, that he is on the brink of eternity, and liable to drop into it every moment. Many are called off the ſtage of life ſuddenly and unexpectedly every revolving year; ſome in the bloom of youth, others juſt as they arrive to mature age. Melancholy accidents frequently terminate the lives of ſome, while dread diſeaſes daily haſten the deaths of others. Alas! how many have fallen the paſt year! how many began the year with as ſanguine expectations of ending it as myſelf, but ere the half of it was paſt were ſummoned into another world! And, wherefore am *I* ſtill ſpared? whence is it *I* am ſtill a probationer upon earth? Why am I permitted to ſee the cloſe of another year, while many younger than myſelf are numbered with the ſilent dead, and gone to *the houſe appointed for all living?* Surely theſe queſtions demand our moſt ſerious regard, and ſhould be the matter of our conſtant meditation.

Dr. Young, in his Night Thoughts, very juſtly obſerves, time *waſted* is exiſtence—*uſed* is life; and then, as if conſidering the importance and neceſſity of improving it aright, adds,

Buy no moment but in purchaſe of its worth,
And what its worth, aſk death-beds, they can tell.

Yes, fellow-mortal, whoever thou art, whether young or old, rich or poor, be aſſured time is precious, and ſoon will be no more: death is at hand, and eternity awaits thee: an aweful eternity of bliſs or woe will ere long open on the whole human race, which ſhall be the everlaſting portion of thee, of me, of all; then let it be our conſtant ſtudy and purſuit, according to the poet's admonition,

To make each year a critic on the paſt,
And live each year as though it was our laſt.

THE RURAL CHRISTIAN.

Dec. 21, 1784.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

DESCRIPTION OF A FINE GENTLEMAN.

MR. EDITOR,

WHEN we are at a loſs to deſcribe any uncommon phenomenon, we commonly attempt to ſay what it is *not*, and ſo give an idea of a ſomething, to which we can affix no name. The phyſician is called to a patient

patient in a particular diſorder—he knows not what to call it. It is not the gout—it is not the rheumatiſm—there are no ſymptoms of fever—as few of inflammation—*ergo*, it is an *inward complaint*, ſomething *nervous*.

The *naturaliſt* finds a ſubſtance lying on the ground. It is not a ſtone, nor a ſtick; it is not an animal, nor an ore, it is not a plant, nor a root—at length, after looking over Linnæus' arrangements, and finding it to be like nothing there, it is a *luſus naturæ*.—To apply this to the *Fine Gentleman*:—

A *Fine Gentleman* is not an *handſome* gentleman, for if nature had been bounteous in *perſon*, his whole life is a ſtruggle to deform the beauties of nature, and ſubſtitute the faſhions of art.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not a *learned* gentleman, for looking into books would ſpoil his eyes, and a knowledge of elegant writing unfit him for polite converſation.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not an *ignorant* gentleman, for he knows the name of every article of faſhionable apparel, and can with extraordinary preciſion, mark the diſtinctions of *Carmelite*, *Emperor's eye*, *Veſtris blue*, *Feu de l'Opera*, *&c. &c.* and other niceties, which knowledge requires to be ſomething more than merely learned in the primary colours.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not a *pious* gentleman, for to him nothing can be ſo inſupportable as ſerioufneſs. The ſight of a parſon operates upon him, as the ſmell of a rotten cheeſe upon the nerves of a fine lady.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not a *rational* creature, for he avoids nothing ſo much as *thinking*.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not an *induſtrious* man, for his whole life is ſpent in idleneſs, and at the end of it, it is impoſſible for him to recollect one hour in which he was well employed.

A *Fine Gentleman* is not an *idle* gentleman, for from morning to night he is in a perpetual motion from one place of amuſement to the other—from the breakfaſt to the gaming-table—from the gaming-table to the coffee-houſe—from the coffee-houſe to the Park—from the Park to dinner and the bottle—from the bottle to tea—from tea to the play—from the play to ſupper—from ſupper to the bagnio—from the bagnio to the ſtreet—from the ſtreet to the round-houſe—from the round-houſe to the juſtice—from the juſtice home again—*Da Capo*.

The *Fine Gentleman* is not an *ingenious* gentleman, for during a long exiſtence he is never once able to diſcover the real purpoſe for which he was ſent into the world, endued with a head, teeth, tongue, eyes, hands, feet, &c. &c.

The *Fine Gentleman* is not a *dull* gentleman, for he often is the author and original adviſer of an additional curl, a whiſker, the cut of the coat, the width of the breeches, and other equally meritorious proofs of an inventive genius.

The *Fine Gentleman* is not an *honourable* gentleman, becauſe he diſcharges no debts lawfully contracted, and unlawfully contracts no debts which he does not pay.

The *Fine Gentleman* is a *diſhonourable* gentleman, for no man can call him rogue without being called to an account for it, although the proof be as clear as the blade of his ſword.

Since the *Fine Gentleman* is not ſo many contradictory characters, to what claſs of mortals muſt we conſign him? He is, in fact, an animal *ſui generis*, of his own engendering; there is nothing like him on earth. Nature has no ſhare whatever in his compoſition. Men are ſometimes born fools, geniuſes, dunces, deformed, &c. but no man is by nature a *Fine Gentleman*. It is to the taylor and hair-dreſſer we are to look for the creation of this ſtrange animal. In ancient times, perhaps, ſome attempts may have been made to conſtruct a *Fine Gentleman*, but that perfection to which the machine is now brought is the work of many centuries. Before the flood we are ſure there were none; wicked as the world then was, we believe not one Fine Gentleman was drowned at the flood; indeed, had there been any then on earth, Noah muſt have miſtaken them for a ſpecies of monkey,

and put a couple of them into the Ark. After the flood, even when the Egyptians were a great and flouriſhing people, I do not find any mention of Fine Gentlemen; nor when the Romans conquered them do their hiſtorians give any account of Fine Gentlemen.

It is not eaſy to trace the different ſteps by which we have mounted to perfection in the conſtruction of a Fine Gentleman, and perhaps ſome countries may contend for the honour of having firſt excelled in making them. For my part, if the matter reſted with me, I would moſt willingly yield to the ſupremacy of France in this reſpect; but as we now ſcorn to be outdone by that country in any point, I find that the numerous fraternity of Fine Gentlemen would ſooner give up Gibraltar than one of their ſide curls.

Be the controverſy concerning their origin decided in what manner it may, we have the creatures now among us, and they appear in the army, the law, the church; but moſt of all in the army, as no abilities are required; leſs in the church, where ſomething of abilities is looked for, and leaſt of all at the bar, for there nothing but abilities can do. Any man may read prayers, and ſteal ſermons; and any man may go through the exerciſe of the fuſee and ſpontoon, but it is not every man who can combat the diſficulties of a criminal caſe, or civil plea.

So much for the queſtion, *Where do fine gentlemen come from?* Now for the queſtion, *Whither do they go?*

In the firſt place, I muſt premiſe, that I have always believed, do now firmly believe, and will to my laſt believe, that after death every man goes *ſomewhither*. Farther I mean not at preſent to extend this doctrine—and if any imagine that this creature MAN, "noble in reaſon, infinite in faculty, expreſs and admirable in form and moving, in action like an angel, in apprehenſion like a god, the beauty of the world, the paragon of animals," I ſay, if any are of opinion, that this was created to laſt only for fifty or ſixty years, and then ſink into irrecoverable nothing, let ſuch read no farther. Others, who think with me, may proceed.

Now, it is my opinion, that nothing can be more difficult than to aſcertain the place appointed for Fine Gentlemen. It cannot be heaven, for their thoughts turn not that way; and it is ſo long ſince I read Quevedo's Viſions of Hell, that I have forgotten whether he obſerved any Fine Gentlemen in it. He informs us, indeed, that the devil had his back broken by carrying tailors to hell, which makes me think, that if tailors went there, the children of their manufacture would undoubtedly go with them. Minos, Eacus, and Rhadamanthus, muſt ſurely have been greatly puzzled in firſt ſeeing a Fine Gentleman in their regions, and have let him eſcape puniſhment for want of a precedent. Perhaps there may be a ſort of middle ſtate for Fine Gentlemen—but wherever their ſtate be, I am afraid it is not much to their mind.

The late Lord Cheſterfield has been the making of many a Fine Gentleman. With him, clean teeth, and nails well pared, were greater accompliſhments than a pure heart and an enlightened underſtanding; and he who adopts his lordſhip's refined ſentiments of duplicity and dreſs muſt turn out an arrant coxcomb, if he eſcape being a profligate.

The laſt circumſtance I ſhall mention concerning Fine Gentlemen is, that beſides the tailor and hair-dreſſer, buckle and boot-maker, &c. there is another prevalent cauſe, I mean looking-glaſſes.

To the firſt contriver of a looking-glaſs Vanity may build a ſtatue, but with me it is a queſtion whether they have not done more hurt than good?—Jack Foppington's windows are ſo near mine, that I am frequently condemned to ſee him at his toilet. He takes up the looking-glaſs—grins eaſtward——grins weſtward——grins ſouthward—grins northward—then places the glaſs horizontally, then obliquely—then one way, and then another, until he has viewed his grinders in every poſſible light—which being done, he proceeds with the ſame minuteneſs to the adjuſtment

juſtment of every part of his dreſs, and I dare ſay would never forgive himſelf, if one ſide curl was the hundredth part of an inch higher than the other.

HOMO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AN ingenious Oxonian, who ſigns himſelf S. in a former number, has favoured your readers with an account of the ſtate of the dead, as it is deſcribed by Homer*. He ought, however, to have acknowledged his obligations to Dr. Jortin, as he has derived great aſſiſtance from one of his diſſertations.

In addition to his remarks, it may be obſerved†, that the difference between the notions of the Pagans and Hebrews reſpecting a future ſtate was this: the former adopted ſome fabulous traditions of the ſtate of ſeparate ſouls in Hades, while the latter, who had likewiſe no expreſs revelation concerning it, formed their opinions by what they could collect from their hiſtorical and ſacred books, from man's nature, from the perfections of the Deity, and from the apparent inequalities of Providence.

From Homer alſo it appears, that men might entertain the doctrine of the ſoul's ſeparate exiſtence, and of a future ſtate, without a juſt notion of the diſtribution of rewards and puniſhments, or at leaſt with rational and ſuitable notions of a power perfectly wiſe, and perfectly good.

It may be deduced from Homer's works likewiſe, that he ſuppoſed the ſoul immortal, though he does not ſay it in direct terms. It is a doctrine which ſeems manifeſtly to form a part of his ſyſtem.

Maximus Tyrius, Porphyrius, and Jerom tell us that Pythagoras was the firſt aſſertor of the ſoul's immortality. "Pythagoras, the Samian, ſays the firſt of theſe writers, in his ſixteenth diſſertation, was the firſt among the Greeks who dared to advance, that his body would die, but that his ſoul, flying abroad, would remain untouched by death, and not ſubject to the decays of age; for he ſaid, that he had exiſtence before he came into this world."

In Homer, then, the obſervant reader may trace the important doctrines of a ſupreme God, a Providence, a free agency in man, ſuppoſed to be conſiſtent with fate, a deſtiny or preſcience, a difference between moral good and evil, as well as inferior Gods, or angels, as they are called in the Jewiſh and Chriſtian ſyſtem, ſome favourable to men, others malevolent. Above all may be obſerved the immortality of the ſoul.

But the pleaſure which we feel in this obſervation muſt be conſiderably diminiſhed, when we find theſe notions ſo deplorably corrupted, that their influence muſt have been very weak, either to deter mankind from the perpetration of crimes, or to ſtimulate them to acts of virtue.

T.

Cantabrigiæ, Decemb. 6to die.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

ON THE JEALOUSY SHEWN BY THE MAHOMEDANS TO EUROPEAN TRAVELLERS.

EUROPEAN travellers in general complain of the ill treatment they meet with in all the countries of the Levant, but particularly when they are examining the ruins of ancient cities: the jealouſy ſhewn by the Mahomedans on theſe occaſions is always imputed to religious prejudices, or the want of urbanity, but I ſhall beg leave to account for it in another manner.

It is generally believed by them that all Europeans are deeply verſed in the abſtruſe

* Lond. Mag. for October, p. 274. † See Jortin.

abſtruſe and occult ſciences, which makes them conſider us in the ſame light as the vulgar and ignorant in Europe conſider our fortune-tellers or conjurors, that is, with a kind of admiration mixed with fear and deteſtation. Added to this prejudice, they are alſo thoroughly perſuaded, from the ſtories they daily hear repeated out of the Arabian Nights Entertainments, that there are many ſubterraneous palaces in their country, full of pearls and diamonds, in ſearch of which they ſuppoſe the Europeans are come to Egypt: we always acknowledge that we are looking after curioſities, which ſerves to confirm them in their error; for as they have not the moſt diſtant idea of what we mean by curioſities, they naturally conclude we are looking for the pearls and diamonds ſuppoſed to be concealed in thoſe ſame palaces; which opinion alſo is ſtrongly corroborated by the zeal and anxiety ſhewn by our antiquarians in their reſearches.

As the mean heat of a country is ſaid to be nearly aſcertained by the mean heat of the ſprings; ſo are the genius and character of a nation diſcovered by peruſing their favourite books; for which reaſon every traveller into Egypt ought by all means to peruſe theſe Arabian Nights Entertainments before he ſets out on his journey. They contain much curious and uſeful information. They are by many people erroneouſly ſuppoſed to be a ſpurious production, and are, therefore, ſlighted in a manner they do not deſerve. They were written by an Arabian, and are univerſally read and admired throughout Aſia by all ranks of men, both old and young: conſidered, therefore, as an original work, deſcriptive, as they are, of the manners and cuſtoms of the Eaſt in general, and alſo of the genius and character of the Arabians in particular, they ſurely muſt be thought to merit the attention of the curious; nor are they entirely deſtitute of merit in other reſpects, for although the extravagance of ſome of the ſtories is carried too far, yet, on the whole, one cannot help admiring the fancy and invention of the author, in ſtriking out ſuch a variety of pleaſing incidents: pleaſing they may ſurely be called, and who would envy that man his feelings, who is above being pleaſed with them; but before any perſon decides upon the merit of theſe books he ſhould be eye-witneſs of the effect they produce on thoſe who beſt underſtand them. The Arabians in the deſert ſit round a fire, liſtening to theſe ſtories with ſuch attention and pleaſure, as totally to forget the fatigue and hardſhip with which an inſtant before they were entirely overcome. They are indeed in the ſame eſtimation all over Aſia that the adventures of Don Quixote are in Spain; and what man of any genius or taſte would think of making the tour of that country, without previouſly reading the works of Cervantes.

This commendation will undoubtedly be better received by the reader, when he knows that it has the ſanction of the celebrated and ingenious Dr. Beattie, who has beſtowed large praiſes on the Arabian Nights Entertainments in his laſt work.

L. N.

Dec. 8, 1784.

FOR THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A DISCOURSE ON THE INSTITUTION OF A SOCIETY FOR ENQUIRING INTO THE HISTORY, CIVIL AND NATURAL, THE ANTIQUITIES, ARTS, SCIENCES, AND LITERATURE OF ASIA. DELIVERED AT CALCUTTA, JAN. 15, 1784, BY THE PRESIDENT, SIR WILLIAM JONES.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN I was at ſea laſt Auguſt, on my voyage to this country, which I had long and ardently deſired to viſit, I found one evening, on inſpecting the obſervations of the day, that India lay before us, and Perſia on our left, whilſt a breeze from Arabia blew nearly on our ſtern. A ſituation

ſo pleaſing in itſelf, and to me ſo new, could not fail to awaken a train of reflections in a mind, which had early been accuſtomed to contemplate with delight the eventful hiſtories and agreeable fictions of this Eaſtern World. It gave me inexpreſſible pleaſure to find myſelf in the midſt of ſo noble an amphitheatre, almoſt encircled by the vaſt regions of Aſia, which has ever been eſteemed the nurſe of ſciences, the inventreſs of delightful and uſeful arts, the ſcene of glorious actions, fertile in the productions of human genius, abounding in natural wonders, and infinitely diverſified in the forms of religion and government, in the laws, manners, cuſtoms, and languages, as well as in the features and complexions of men. I could not help remarking, how important and extenſive a field was yet unexplored, and how many ſolid advantages unimproved; and when I conſidered with pain, that in this fluctuating, imperfect, and limited condition of life ſuch enquiries and improvements could only be made by the united efforts of many, who are not eaſily brought, without ſome preſſing inducement or ſtrong impulſe, to converge in a common point—I conſoled myſelf with a hope founded on opinions, which it might have the appearance of flattery to mention, that if in any country or community ſuch an union could be effected, it was among my countrymen in Bengal; with ſome of whom I already had, and with moſt was deſirous of having, the pleaſure of being intimately acquainted.

You have realized that hope, Gentlemen, and even anticipated a declaration of my wiſhes, by your alacrity in laying the foundation of a ſociety for enquiring into the hiſtory and antiquities, the natural productions, arts, ſciences, and literature of Aſia. I may confidently foretel, that an inſtitution ſo likely to afford entertainment and convey knowledge to mankind will advance to maturity by ſlow yet certain degrees; as the Royal Society, which at firſt was only a meeting of a few literary friends at Oxford, roſe gradually to that ſplendid zenith, at which a Halley was their ſecretary, and a Newton their preſident.

Although it is my humble opinion that, in order to enſure our ſucceſs and permanence, we muſt keep a middle courſe between a languid remiſſneſs and an over-zealous activity—and that the tree, which you have auſpiciouſly planted, will produce fairer bloſſoms and more exquiſite fruit, if it be not at firſt expoſed to too great a glare of ſunſhine—yet I take the liberty of ſubmitting to your conſideration a few general ideas on the plan of our Society; aſſuring you that, whether you reject or approve them, your correction will give me both pleaſure and inſtruction, as your flattering attentions have already conferred on me the higheſt honour.

It is your deſign, I conceive, to take an ample ſpace for your learned inveſtigations, bounding them only by the geographical limits of Aſia; ſo that, conſidering Hindoſtan as a center, and turning your eyes in idea to the north, you have on your right many important kingdoms in the eaſtern peninſula—the ancient and wonderful empire of China, with all her Tartarian dependencies; and that of Japan, with the cluſter of precious iſlands, in which many ſingular curioſities have too long been concealed. Before you lies that prodigious chain of mountains, which formerly, perhaps, were a barrier againſt the violence of the ſea; and beyond them, the very intereſting country of Tibet, and the vaſt regions of Tartary, from which, as from the Trojan horſe of the poets, have iſſued ſo many conſummate warriors, whoſe domain has extended at leaſt from the banks of the Hiſſus to the mouths of the Ganges. On your left are the beautiful and celebrated provinces of Iran or Perſia; the unmeaſured, and perhaps unmeaſureable, deſerts of Arabia; and the once flouriſhing kingdom of Yemen, with the pleaſant iſles that the Arabs have ſubdued or colonized: and farther weſtward, the Aſiatic dominions of the Turkiſh ſultans, whoſe Moon ſeems approaching rapidly to

its wane.—By this great circumference the field of your uſeful reſearches will be incloſed: but ſince Egypt had unqueſtionably an old connection with this country, if not with China—ſince the language and literature of the Abyſſinians bear a manifeſt affinity to thoſe of Aſia—ſince the Arabian arms prevailed along the African coaſt of the Mediterranean, and even erected a powerful dynaſty on the continent of Europe—you may not be diſpleaſed occaſionally to follow the ſtreams of Aſiatic learning a little beyond its natural boundary: and if it be neceſſary or convenient that a ſhort name or epithet be given to our Society, in order to diſtinguiſh it in the world, that of Aſiatic appears both claſſical and proper, whether we conſider the place or the object of the inſtitution; and preferable to Oriental, which is in truth a word merely relative, and though commonly uſed in Europe, conveys no very diſtinct idea.

If now it be aſked, What are the intended objects of our enquiries within theſe ſpacious limits? we anſwer, MAN and NATURE—whatever is performed by the one, or produced by the other. Human knowledge has been elegantly analyſed according to the three great faculties of the mind, Memory, Reaſon, and Imagination; which we conſtantly find employed in arranging and retaining, comparing and diſtinguiſhing, combining and diverſifying the ideas which we receive through our ſenſes, or acquire by reflection: hence the three main branches of learning are, Hiſtory, Science, and Art. The firſt comprehends either an account of natural productions, or the genuine records of empires and ſtates: the ſecond embraces the whole circle of pure and mixed mathematics, together with ethics and law, as far as they depend on the reaſoning faculty: and the third includes all the beauties of imagery, and the charms of invention, diſplayed in modulated language, or repreſented by colour, figure, or ſound.

Agreeably to this analyſis, you will inveſtigate whatever is rare in the ſtupendous fabric of nature—will correct the geography of Aſia by new obſervations and diſcoveries—will trace the annals and even traditions of thoſe nations, who, from time to time, have peopled or deſolated it—and will bring to light their various forms of government, with their inſtitutions civil and religious; you will examine their improvements and methods in arithmetic and geometry—in trigonometry, menſuration, mechanics, optics, aſtronomy, and general phyſics; their ſyſtems of morality, grammar, rhetoric, and dialectic; their ſkill in chirurgery and medicine; and their advancement, whatever it may be, in anatomy and chemiſtry. To this you will add reſearches into their agriculture, manufactures, trade; and, whilſt you enquire with pleaſure into their muſic, architecture, painting, and poetry, will not neglect thoſe inferior arts, by which the comforts and even elegancies of ſocial life are ſupplied or improved. You may obſerve that I have omitted their language, the diverſity and difficulty of which are a ſad obſtacle to the progreſs of uſeful knowledge. But I have ever conſidered languages as the mere inſtruments of real learning, and think them improperly confounded with learning itſelf; the attainment of them is, however, indiſpenſably neceſſary; and if to the Perſian, Armenian, Turkiſh, and Arabic could be added, not only the Samſcrit, the treaſures of which we may now hope to ſee unlocked—but even the Chineſe, Tartarian, Japaneſe, and the various inſular dialects, an immenſe mine would then be open, in which we might labour with equal delight and advantage.

Having ſubmitted to you theſe imperfect thoughts on the limits and objects of our future Society, I requeſt your permiſſion to add a few hints on the conduct of it in its preſent immature ſtate.

Lucian begins one of his ſatirical pieces againſt hiſtorians, with declaring that the only true propoſition in his work was, that it ſhould contain nothing true: and perhaps it may be adviſeable at firſt, in order to prevent any difference of ſentiment on particular

cular points not immediately before us, to eſtabliſh but one rule, namely, To have no rules at all. This only I mean: that, in the infancy of any Society, there ought to be no confinement, no trouble, no expence, no unneceſſary formality, Let us, if you pleaſe, for the preſent, have weekly evening meetings in this Hall, for the purpoſe of hearing original papers read, on ſuch ſubjects as fall within the circle of our enquiries. Let all curious and learned men be invited to ſend their tracts to our ſecretary, for which they ought immediately to receive our thanks; and if, towards the end of each year, we ſhould be ſupplied with a ſufficiency of valuable materials to fill a volume, let us preſent our Aſiatic Miſcellany to the literary world, who have derived ſo much pleaſure and information from the agreeable work of Kempfer, than which we can ſcarce propoſe a better model, that they will accept with eagerneſs any freſh entertainment of the ſame kind. You will not, perhaps, be diſpoſed to admit mere tranſlations of conſiderable length, except of ſuch unpubliſhed eſſays or treatiſes as may be tranſmitted to us by native authors: but whether you will enroll as members any number of learned natives, you will hereafter decide, with many other queſtions as they happen to ariſe; and you will think, I preſume, that all queſtions ſhould be decided on a ballot, by a majority of two thirds, and that nine members ſhould be requiſite to conſtitute a board for ſuch deciſions. Theſe points, however, and all others, I ſubmit entirely, Gentlemen, to your determination; having neither wiſh nor pretenſion to claim any more than my ſingle right of ſuffrage. One thing only, as eſſential to your dignity, I recommend with earneſtneſs: on no account to admit a new member, who has not expreſſed a voluntary deſire to become ſo; and, in that caſe, you will not require, I ſuppoſe, any other qualification, than a love of knowledge, and a zeal for the promotion of it.

Your inſtitution, I am perſuaded, will ripen of itſelf, and your meetings will be amply ſupplied with intereſting and amuſing papers, as ſoon as the object of your enquiries ſhall be generally known. There are (it may not be delicate to name them) but there are many, from whoſe important ſtudies I cannot but conceive high expectations: and, as far as mere labour will avail, I ſincerely promiſe, that if in my allotted ſphere of juriſprudence, or in any intellectual excurſion that I may have leiſure to make, I ſhould be ſo fortunate as to collect by accident either fruits or flowers which may ſeem valuable or pleaſing, I ſhall offer my humble *Nezr* to your Society, with as much reſpectful zeal as to the greateſt potentate on earth.

ROYAL SOCIETY INTELLIGENCE.

THE meetings of the Royal Society commenced at the uſual time; and on the 30th of November the election of a preſident and council took place. It was expected that thoſe who had ſo warmly oppoſed Sir Joſeph Banks would on this occaſion have exerted themſelves in preventing his election. He was, however, choſen unanimouſly, ſo that we hope all animoſities *are done away*; for after thoſe gentlemen have joined their brother members in the choice of a preſident, we truſt they will let him remain in the chair unmoleſted. Previous to the day of election, the following card was ſent by Sir joſeph Banks to his friends: —"The Preſident of the Royal Society requeſts your attendance at the enſuing anniverſary election on the 30th of November, if convenient; for, though he does not doubt of the ſame decided ſupport from the Society that he has already experienced, he cannot be ſure what advantage may be taken, ſhould his friends inadvertently be abſent."

Every thing went on ſmoothly, however, at the meeting, and the following noblemen and gentlemen were

elected

elected of the council for the year enſuing:

Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. Preſident.
Thomas Aſtle, Eſq.
*Alexander Aubert, Eſq.
Charles Blagden, M. D. ſecretary.
*Henry Cavendiſh, Eſq.
Alexander Garden, M. D.
*John Hunter, Eſq.
*Richard Kirwan, Eſq.
*Charles Viſcount Mahon.
Conſtantine Lord Mulgrave, V. P.
Sir William Muſgrave, Bart. V. P.
Henry Viſcount Palmerſton.
*Rev. Richard Price, D. D.
Joſeph Planta, Eſq. ſecretary.
*Major-General William Roy.
George Earl Spencer.
*Mr. John Smeaton.
William Watſon, M. D. V. P.
Samuel Wegg, Eſq. treaſurer, V. P.
*Mr. William Wales.
*The Rev. Francis Wollaſton, LL. B.

Thoſe with * are the new members.

POETRY.

On Miſs SEWARD'S LOUISA. IMPROMPTU.

By Mr. HAYLEY.

TWO names, the pride of Engliſh ſong,
Divided ſway poſſeſt;
Two lovely rivals, they have long
Rul'd every gentle breaſt.

Where is the heart that EMMA's pain
Has not with pity fill'd?
At ELOISA's fiery ſtrain
What boſom has not thrill'd?

To match theſe ſoul-ſubduing names,
Behold a third appears!
With all their force LOUISA claims
Our praiſe, our love, our tears.

O Senſibility! ſweet power!
To thee, thou friend of earth!
And genius, thy bright paramour,
Theſe ſiſters owe their birth.

Immortal as their parents, theſe
Shall foil baſe Envy's arms,
And, like the Siſter Graces, pleaſe
By their congenial charms.

Like them, this triple group ſhall reign,
As archetypes of art,
And to the end of time maintain
The homage of the heart,

Earthham, May 15.

The CONQUEST *of the* AIR; *or, Mr.* LUNARDI'S ASCENT *from the* ARTILLERY-GROUND, *September* 15, 1784.

WHEN, from the Grecian ſhore, the natives view'd
The foaming billows firſt by man ſubdu'd;
Around the ſhore aſtoniſh'd myriads wait,
And anxious watch th' undaunted hero's fate:
Thus, brave LUNARDI dar'd a ſpace unknown,
And fame beſtows him an immortal crown;
Applauding multitudes beheld him where
He rode, triumphant, thro' the yielding air.

Genius of Æther, from thy cryſtal ſeat,
With welcome ſmiles, the gueſt enchanted greet;
Around him let the warmeſt ſun beams play,
And forms unſeen protect his devious way:
No riſing ſtorm obſtruct his glorious flight,
Nor clouds deceitful e'er delude his ſight;
And thus his name ſhall future ages bear,
"The firſt bold trav'ller thro' the BRITISH air."

Neglected ſcience raiſes now her head,
And arts ſucceſsful in her footſteps tread:
The mind, ſuperior to theſe low abodes,
Mounts with the flame, and ſeeks its kindred gods;
While Albion's iſles ſhall ever ſacred be,
(Since air receives its laws as well as ſea;)
Still ſhall his glory be unrivall'd here,
The dauntleſs conqu'ror of the realms of air.

J. W. C.

On the death of the Rev. David Williams, *the late worthy miniſter of a diſſenting congregation in the pariſhes of* Cardiff *and* Eglwsyllian, *in the* county *of* Glamorgan.

VAIN are our tears, and fruitleſs all our ſighs,
Cold in his grave the rev'rend paſtor lies.
Mute is that tongue, whence heav'n-taught doctrine flow'd;
Still is that heart, where goodneſs ever glow'd.
His hand no more the pious prieſt extends
With ardent graſp to welcome his lov'd friends,
But, ah! for ever from our ſight convey'd,
With mould'ring duſt his liteleſs corpſe is laid.
Near fourſcore years a godly race he ran,
Juſt ſervant of his Lord, true friend to man:
With ſteady ſtep through Virtue's paths he trod,
Nor e'er by ſecret thought offended God.
His piety and faith thus fully prov'd
His Saviour ſaw; and now from earth remov'd,
'Midſt Saints he ſits in happy realms above,
And chaunts his Maker's praiſe in ſongs of love.

P.

ANACREONTIC.

WHAT care I for countleſs treaſure?
Avarice's ſordid pleaſure!
Sire of rapine and of war;
Parent of corroding care;
Love and friendſhip's ceaſeleſs foe;
Source of every ill below!
Let the miſer count his ſtores—
Crown me, nymphs, with blooming flowers,

For

For with you in yonder grove,
And the ſportive God of love,
And the muſe for ever gay,
I'll enjoy the ſummer day.

JUVENIS.

THE MUSE RECALLED,

AN ODE,

Occaſioned by the nuptials of Lord Viſcount Althorp and Miſs Lavinia Bingham, eldeſt daughter of Charles Lord Lucan, March 6th, 1781.

By Sir WILLIAM JONES.

RETURN, celeſtial Muſe,
By whoſe bright fingers o'er my infant head,
Lull'd with immortal ſymphony, were ſpread
Freſh bays and flow'rets of a thouſand hues;
Return! thy golden lyre,
Chorded with ſunny rays of temper'd fire,
Which in Aſtræa's fane I fondly hung,
Bold I reclaim: but ah! ſweet maid,
Bereſt of thy propitious aid
My voice is tuneleſs, and my harp unſtrung.
In vain I call—What charm, what potent ſpell
Shall kindle into life the long-unwaken'd ſhell?

Haſte! the well-wrought baſket* bring,
Which two ſiſter Graces wove,
When the third, whoſe praiſe I ſing,
Bluſhing ſought the bridal grove,
Where the ſlow-deſcending ſun
Gilt the bow'rs of *Wimbledon*.
In the vaſe myſterious fling
Pinks and roſes gemm'd with dew,
Flow'rs of ev'ry varied hue,
Daughters fair of early ſpring,
Laughing ſweet with ſapphire eyes,
Or with Iris' mingled dyes:
Then around the baſket go,
Tripping light with ſilent pace,
While, with ſolemn voice and ſlow
Thrice pronouncing, thrice I trace
On the ſilken texture bright,
Character'd in beamy light,
Names of more than mortal pow'r,
Sweeteſt influence to diffuſe;
Names, that from her ſhadieſt bow'r
Draw the ſoft reluctant muſe.

Firſt, I with living gems enchaſe
The name of her, whom, for this feſtive day,
With zone and mantle elegantly gay
The Graces have adorn'd, herſelf a Grace,
Moleſworth—hark! a ſwelling note
Seems on Zephyr's wing to float,
Or has vain hope my flatter'd ſenſe beguil'd?
Next her, who braided many a flow'r,
To deck her ſiſter's nuptial bow'r,
Bingham, with gentle heart, and aſpect mild:
The charm prevails—I hear, I hear
Strains nearer yet, and yet more near.
Still, ye nymphs and youths, advance,
Sprinkle ſtill the balmy ſhow'r,
Mingle ſtill the mazy dance.
'Two names of unreſiſted pow'r,
Behold, in radiant characters I write:
O riſe! O leave thy ſecret ſhrine,
For they, who all thy nymphal train outſhine,
Duncannon† heav'nly Muſe, and Devonſhire‡ invite.

Saw ye not yon myrtle wave?
Heard ye not a warbled ſtrain?
Yes! the harp which Clio gave,
Shall his ancient ſound regain.
One dearer name remains. Prepare, prepare!
She comes—how ſwift th' impatient air
Drinks the riſing accent ſweet!
Soon the charm ſhall be complete.
Return, and wake the ſilent ſtring;
Return, ſweet Muſe, for *Althorp* bids me ſing.
'Tis ſhe—and, as ſhe ſmiles, the breathing lyre
Leaps from his ſilken bands, and darts ethereal fire.

"Bright ſon of ev'ning, lucid ſtar,
Auſpicious riſe thy ſoften'd beam,
Admir'd ere Cynthia's pearly car
O'er heav'n's pure azure ſpreads her gleam:
Thou ſaw'ſt the blooming pair,
Like thee ſerenely fair,
By love united and the nuptial vow;
Thou ſeeſt the mirthful train
Dance to th' unlabour'd ſtrain,
Seeſt bound with myrtle ev'ry youthful brow.
Shine forth, ye ſilver eyes of night,
And gaze on virtues crown'd with treaſures of delight.

"And thou, the golden-treſſed child of morn,
Whene'er thy all-inſpiring heat
Bids burſting roſe-buds hill and mead adorn,
See them with ev'ry gift that Jove beſtows,
With ev'ry joy replete,
Save, when they melt at ſight of human woes.
Flow ſmoothly, circling hours,
And o'er their heads unblended pleaſure pour;
Nor let your fleeting round
Their mortal tranſports bound,
But fill their cup of bliſs, eternal pow'rs,
Till time himſelf ſhall ceaſe, and ſuns ſhall blaze no more.

"Each morn reclin'd on many a roſe,
Lavinia's§ pencil ſhall diſcloſe
New forms of dignity and grace,
Th' expreſſive air, th' impaſſion'd face,
The curled ſmile, the bubbling tear,
The bloom of hope, the ſnow of fear,
To ſome poetic tale freſh beauty give,
And bid the ſtarting tablet riſe and live;

* Miſs Louiſa Bingham, and Miſs Frances Moleſworth, her couſin, decked a baſket with ribbands and flowers, to hold the nuptial preſents.

† Lady Henrietta Spencer, ſecond daughter of John Earl Spencer, and wife of the Lord Viſcount Duncannon, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Beſborough.

‡ Lady Georgiana, eldeſt daughter of Earl Spencer, and wife of William Cavendiſh, fifth Duke of Devonſhire.

§ Lady Althorp has an extraordinary talent for drawing hiſtoric ſubjects, and expreſſing the paſſions in the moſt ſimple manner.

Or with ſwift fingers ſhall ſhe touch the ſtrings,
And in the magic loom of harmony
Notes of ſuch wond'rous texture weave.
As lifts the ſoul on ſeraph wings,
Which, as they ſoar above the jaſper ſky,
Below them ſuns unknown and worlds unnumber'd leave.

"While thou, by liſt'ning crouds approv'd,
Lov'd by the Muſe and by the poet lov'd,
Althorp, ſhould'ſt emulate the fame
Of Roman patriots and th' Athenian name;
Shouldſt charm with full perſuaſive eloquence,
With all thy mother's * grace, and all thy father's ſenſe,
Th' applauding ſenate; whilſt, above thy head,
Exulting Liberty ſhould ſmile,
Then bidding dragon-born Contention ceaſe,
Should join the dance with meek-ey'd Peace,
And, by thy voice impell'd, ſhould ſpread
An univerſal joy around her cheriſh'd iſle.

"But ah! thy public virtues, youth, are vain
In this voluptuous, this abandon'd age,
When Albion's ſons with frantic rage,
In crimes alone and recreant baſeneſs bold,
Freedom and Concord, with their weeping train,
Repudiate; ſlaves of vice! and ſlaves of gold!
They, on their ſtarry pinions ſailing
Through the cryſtal fields of air,
Mourn their efforts unavailing,
Loſt perſuaſions, fruitleſs care.
Truth, Juſtice, Reaſon, Valour, with them fly
To ſeek a purer ſoil, a more congenial ſky.

"Beyond the vaſt Atlantick deep
A dome by viewleſs genii ſhall be rais'd,
The walls of adamant compact and ſteep,
The portals with ſky-tinctur'd gems emblazed:
There on a lofty throne ſhall Virtue ſtand;
To her the youth of Delaware ſhall kneel;
And, when her ſmiles rain plenty o'er the land,
Bow, tyrants, bow beneath th' avenging ſteel!
Commerce with fleets ſhall mock the waves,
And Arts, that flouriſh not with ſlaves,
Dancing with ev'ry Grace and ev'ry Muſe,
Shall bid the vallies laugh and heav'nly beams diffuſe."

She ceaſes; and a ſtrange delight
Still vibrates on my raviſh'd ear;
What floods of glory drown my ſight!
What ſcenes I view! What ſounds I hear!
This for my friend—but, gentle nymphs, no more
Dare I with ſpells divine the Muſe recall;
Then, fatal harp, thy tranſient rapture o'er,
Calm, I replace thee on the ſacred wall.
Ah! ſee how lifeleſs hangs the lyre,
Not lightning now, but glitt'ring wire!
Me to the brawling bar and wrangles high
Bright-hair'd Sabrina calls and roſy-boſom'd Wye.

ELEGY *on a young woman who was found murdered in St. George's Fields, and carried to a neighbouring bone-houſe to be owned.*

(Supposed to be written by Miſs Y———.)

UNHAPPY daughter of diſtreſs and woe,
Whate'er thy ſorrows, and whoe'er thou art—
To thee the tear of charity ſhall flow,
Warm from the pureſt fountain of the heart.
Perhaps, though now neglected and forlorn,
A parent once ſurvey'd thee with delight,
The idol of a father's heart alone,
Or the lov'd darling of a mother's ſight.

For thee, perhaps, they watch'd, and toil'd, and pray'd,
On thy ſweet innocence with tranſport hung;
And well they thought their tendereſt care repaid,
To hear the artleſs muſic of thy tongue.

When dawning reaſon ſhed her ray benign,
And all thy excellence became reveal'd,
How did they ſee thy opening virtues ſhine!
How hear thy praiſe & tranſport ill conceal'd!

For who, alas! can tell thy ſecret worth?
What ſoft, angelic graces might appear!
The boſom, laid defenceleſs on the earth,
Might once be grateful, generous, and ſincere!

The tongue, that knew no friend to bid farewell,
Might once the nobleſt ſentiments expreſs!
The wretched head, that unſupported fell,
Might once be turn'd to ſtories of diſtreſs!

Some baſe deceiver, practis'd to betray,
Might win thy eaſy faith, deſtroy thy fame;
Then caſt thee, like a loathſome weed, away,
The ſport of fortune, and the child of ſhame!

Poor wanderer! perhaps thou couldſt not find
One generous hand the ſlender gift to ſpare!
Inſatiate avarice the ſoul confin'd,
Or timid prudence diſbeliev'd thy prayer.

Whate'er thy lot has been, unhappy ſhade!
From ſin, at leaſt, and ſorrow, thou art free;
Thy debt to virtue it has fully paid,
And wounded pity pays her debt to thee.

On the much lamented death of Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON.

AS the fond mother, o'er the ſable bier
Of her lov'd ſon lets fall a lucid tear;
So Learning ſighs around her JOHNSON'S ſhrine,
And Genius mourns, attended by the Nine;
E'en great Apollo tunes his muffled lyre
To ſtrains of woe, and joins the weeping choir!
Britons attend, and while each heaving heart
Feels England's loſs, and feeling bears a part;
Be it his taſk to rear her drooping age,
To millions yet unborn tranſmit her ſplendid page!

Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. J. D.

PROLOGUE

To the new comedy called THE FOLLIES OF A DAY.

Written by Mr. HOLCROFT.
Spoken by Mr. DAVIES.

TO-NIGHT, a child of chance is hither brought, [*bought*;
Who could be neither *borrow'd*, *begg'd*, nor
Nay, ſo alert was ſaid to be the droll,
'Twas well affirm'd he was not to be *ſtole*;
But hence diſpatch'd, back'd by Apollo's warrant,
A meſſenger has *kidnapp'd* this wag errant;
Poetic fugitive, has hither dragg'd him,
And ſafely here arriv'd, has now ungagg'd him,
To

* Georgiana Poyntz Counteſs Spencer.

To plead before this court his whole amenance;
Where, ſhould you ſentence him to public penance,
Oh, ſad reverſe! how would he foam and fret,
And ſigh for Paris and his ſweet *Soubrette!*
Where twice ten thouſand tongues are proud to greet him,
And wing'd Applauſe on tip-toe ſtands to meet
Where the grim guard, in nightly rapture, ſtands,
And grounds his muſquet to get at his hands;
Where the retentive pit, all prone t' adore him,
Repeat his *bon mots* half a bar before him;
While every *Bel-Eſprit*, at every hit,
Grows fifty-fold more conſcious of his wit.
If *far fetch'd and dear bought* give trifles worth,
Sure you'll applaud our FIGERO's ſecond birth.
Nought of his preſent merit muſt we ſay;
Bear but in mind OUR day's a SPANISH day.
Cupid, in warmer climes, urg'd by the grape,
Calls not each petty violence a rape!
Hence FIGERO himſelf is illegitimate *!

Sanction'd by you, howe'er, this little blot,
If once in faſhion, will be ſoon forgot;
That ſignature which each kind hand beſtows
Shall make him well receiv'd where'er he goes!

[* *Here Mr. Holcroft, who ſpoke the Prologue the firſt three nights, introduced the following lines:*]

Fain would I ſpeak a word of what I feel;
My boſom hopes and fears; but I appeal——
Not to your juſtice—that I dread to meet—
But to the clement heart! that gracious ſeat,
Where melting mercy ſits enthron'd, ſedate,
Turning her eye from errors mild in ſtate,
Bidding this maxim in her mem'ry live,
'Tis HUMAN to OFFEND; 'tis GOD-LIKE to FORGIVE!

PROLOGUE
To the Tragedy of the CARMELITE.

Written by the AUTHOR,
And ſpoken by Mr. PALMER.

OLD Drury's dock prepares a launch this night,
New from the keel—(fair ſpeed The Carmelite!)
True Britiſh-built, and from the tragic ſlip;
She mounts great guns—tho' not a firſt-rate ſhip:
A gallant knight commands, of ancient fame
And Norman blood, Saint Valori his name;
On his main-top the Chriſtian croſs he bears,
From Holy-land he comes, and Pagan wars:
Twenty long years his lady mourns him dead,
And bathes with faithful tears a widow'd bed;
Our ſcene preſents him ſhipwreck'd on her coaſt—
No ſign, we hope, our venture will be loſt.

Yet, bold the bard, to mount ambition's wave,
And launch his wit upon a watery grave;
Sharp critic rocks beneath him lie in wait,
And envious quickſands bar the Muſe's ſtrait;
Wild o'er his head Detraction's billows break,
Doubt chills his heart, and Terror pales his cheek:
Hungry and faint, what cordials can he bring
From the cold nymph of the Pierian ſpring?
What ſtores collect from bare Parnaſſus' head,
Where blooms no vineyard, where no beeves are fed?
And great Apollo's laurels, which impart
Fame to his head, are famine to his heart.

Yet on he toils, and eager beſids his eyes,
Where Fame's bright temple glitters to the ſkies.
Ah! Sirs, 'tis eaſy work to ſit on ſhore
And tutor him who tugs the labouring oar:
Whilſt he amidſt the ſurging ocean ſteers,
Now here, now there, as faſhion's current veers:
Rouſe, rouſe for his protection, you, who ſit
Rang'd in deep phalanx, arbiters of wit!
And you, aloft there, keep your beacon bright,
Oh! make your Eddy-ſtone ſhew forth its light:
So ſhall our bark ſteer to its friendly blaze,
And anchor in the haven of your praiſe.

EPILOGUE,
By the AUTHOR.
Spoken by Mrs. SIDDONS.

LADIES, we now have ſhewn a faithful wife,
And truſt our ſcene prevails in real life;
We hope that nuptial truth's your reigning paſſion,
If not—why let the ſtage begin the faſhion:
'Tis our's to paint you innocent and true;
To be what we deſcribe depends on you.
Two tragic maſters grac'd th' Athenian ſtage,
One ſketch'd with candour, t'other daſh'd & rage:
Old Sophocles' dames were heavenly creatures,
His rival drew them all in fury features,
Both err'd, perhaps.—The milder urg'd this plea,
"I paint my women as they ought to be:"
The angry bard, relentleſs to the fair,
Sternly replied, "I paint mine as they are."
Our author (pardon if he bring his name
Too near to theſe of an immortal fame)
At humble diſtance takes the milder plan,
Leſs proud to be a Poet than a Man:
Scorns firſt to forge, and then enforce a crime,
Or poliſh libels into truth by rhyme.
If you have faults, alas! he bids me ſay,
O, that his wiſh could charm them all away!
For if no cure but cauſtics can be found,
He will not make a ſore to heal a wound;
If you have faults, they're faults he won't diſcover,
To your own ſex he begs to bind you over.
So many ladies now there are who write,
You'll hear of all your trips ſome winter's night;
Since Pegaſus has learn'd the jadiſh trick
To bear a ſide-ſaddle, you'll find him kick.
But let no ſatyriſt touch my lips with gall,
Lips from & none but grateful words ſhall fall.
Can I forget?—But I muſt here be dumb,
So vaſt my debt, I cannot count the ſum,
Words would but fail me, and I claim no art,
I boaſt no eloquence—but of the heart.

STANCES MORALES, PAR M. DE PIIS.

LA grande-route de la vie
Se partage en quatre relais;
Quoique plantee en noir cipres
Nuit et jour elle eſt fort ſuivie.

En vertu des arrets du ſort,
C'eſt dans une ample diligence;
Que le tems coche de la mort,
Y voiture l'humaine engeance.

Pour ce voyage vous jugez,
Que l'homme part des qu'il eſt jeune;
Et l'uſage veut qu'il dejeune,
A l'hotel des prejugez.

A midi Venus le ſupplie
De diner chez elle en paſſant;
Bien que l'hoteſſe ſoit jolie,
Il la querelle en la quittant.

Pour diſſiper ſa reverie,
Quand la journee eſt aux trois quarts
Il fait hat a l'hotellerie
De la ſcience, et des beaux arts.

Il y voit des jaloux ſans nombre,
Qui ſe mettant tous a crier;
Lui diſputent d'un regard ſombre,
Deux ou trois feuilles de haurier.

Contre une auſſi futile troupe,
Emu d'une juſte pitie;
Il remonte, et le ſoir il ſoupe
A l'auberge de l'amitie.

Mais a cette paiſible table,
Comme il alloit ſe divertir,
Le poſtillon impitoyable
Le force encore a repartir.

C'en eſt fait! ſon ame ſuccombe
Au ſouvenir de tant de maux;
Il arrive; et c'eſt une tombe
Qui lui ſert de lit de repos.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ARTICLE XCV.

A View of the Britiſh Empire; more eſpecially Scotland: With ſome Propoſals for the Improvement of that Country, the Extenſion of its Fiſheries, and the Relief of the People. 8vo. 3s. Walter and Sewell.

MR. Knox, to whom the public is indebted for this work, has, from a very laudable principle of curioſity, travelled ſeveral times over great part of the Highlands of Scotland, ſeen the wretched ſituation of the inhabitants, heard their complaints, and, by comparing their various accounts with each other, and with his own obſervations, has been enabled to give the outlines of a plan whereby ſome inconveniencies might be removed, others mitigated, the country improved, the fiſheries and nurſery for ſeamen greatly extended. His work contains much uſeful information upon a great variety of ſubjects, and the legiſlature, we doubt not, will pay that attention to it which it ſo well deſerves.

"It is my wiſh (ſays he) to propoſe a plan, adapted in all its parts to the natural ſtate of the country, the genius. qualifications, and relative ſituation of the inhabitants; practicable, expedient, and within the abilities of government."

In his introduction, he gives a ſketch of Britiſh politics, from the Revolution to the year 1784, including the origin and progreſs of the national debt; diſmemberment and rapid fall of the empire; a review of the colonies and ſettlements which ſtill compoſe a part of the Britiſh empire, with an eſtimate of the exports and imports to and from England—the exports to and from the revolted colonies—the relative ſituation of Great-Britain and France, in climate, ſoil, extent of territory, commerce, revenue, &c. and concludes with recommending INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, in order to open new ſources of ſtrength and revenue, and enable the mother country to retain its ſettlements, extend and protect its commerce.

He concludes his introduction in the following manner:—"It is ever to be regretted that government did not raiſe the loans, or the greateſt part of them, on temporary annuities, which they might have done at a trifling difference in the expence. If, inſtead of 10,000,000l. the intereſt of the preſent debt, and of which eight parts are, or will be, perpetual, government had funded a tenth part only in perpetuity, the expence would ſcarcely have been felt by the nation in general, while a million paid annually to the opulent creditors of the public would have fully anſwered all the purpoſes of individual conveniency. Such would have been the happy ſtate of our finances at the preſent time, and ſo light the burthens tranſmitted to poſterity, had miniſters been ſeriouſly inclined to keep the public debts within moderate bounds. Nor is it yet too late to put theſe enormous burdens into a train of redemption, within a given time, providing that our preſent rulers ſhall be ſo diſpoſed. If they wiſh to gain the full confidence of the nation; to unfetter our commerce and manufactures; to check emigration; and to keep that

many-headed monſter, war, at a diſtance, by being always prepared for it; if they are emulous of honeſt, well-earned fame, and deſirous to tranſmit their names to poſterity, as the ſaviours of their country, they will liſten to the voice of reaſon, and the calls of common juſtice towards an injured community, who have been wantonly and grievouſly loaded, beyond any example in the annals of mankind.

"The further reſources ſtill in reſerve for national purpoſes may be thus ſtated.

"Savings in the army and ordnance eſtabliſhments, in conſequence of the loſs of America, and the very expenſive, though uſeleſs iſland of Minorca.

"Ditto, in bounties on American produce, and other diſburſements in thoſe ſtates, the whole ſuppoſed to be half a million annually.

"Ditto, in collecting the exciſe, cuſtoms, and duties, being at preſent from 6 to 15 per cent. on the groſs amount, but which may be reduced to leſs than one half that expence, ſo ſoon as the complicated maſs of revenue ſhall be ſimplified or conſolidated, and ſmuggling ſuppreſſed.

"Ditto, by aboliſhing the bounty on the exportation of corn, ſuppoſed to coſt the nation 140,000l. annually, upon an average of years, without anſwering any other purpoſe than the encouragement of frauds, it being alledged that many cargoes thus ſhipped upon a bounty are, ſoon after, brought back, relanded, and ſhipped upon a ſecond bounty*.

"Sale of the royal foreſts, crown lands, and other unproductive claims, which would alſo open a new field to agriculture, population, and the conſumption of home manufactures.

"Some of theſe ſavings are now in actual progreſſion, and the accumulated amount of the whole will ultimately exceed 2,000,000l. annually.

"In the mean time, however, additional taxes muſt be levied, to raiſe the public revenue to a par, or level, with the unavoidable diſburſements, as before ſtated; and, as perſons of all denominations have ſomething to ſay on theſe ſubjects, the following obſervations are ſubmitted, among other ſchemes of the day, to the conſideration of the reader.

"The objects of revenue may be claſſed under three general heads;

"1. *The landed property;* on which, owing to late improvements, and the rapid growth of towns, the tax is levied at preſent very unequally.

"2. *Trade and commerce;* or duties and exciſes on exports and imports, manufactures, and the neceſſaries of life. Objects that ought to be the laſt in conſideration, and always touched with the greateſt delicacy; but which, on the contrary, have been taxed and re-taxed to an alarming degree; tending to ſap the foundations of commerce, the great prop on which all other ſources of revenue chiefly depend.

"3. *Luxuries,*

* A bounty upon the exportation of corn in a manufacturing country is ſo far impolitic, as it affords a pretence for raiſing the rents of lands at the expence of that claſs of people who are leaſt able to bear it; and at the ſame time, it gives our rivals in trade a decided advantage at foreign markets. It hath been argued, in ſupport of the bounty, that cheap proviſions is the ſource of idleneſs, and diſorderly habits, amongſt perſons who are reſtleſs through the impatience of money in their pockets. Admitting this to be the caſe with a portion of the mechanics, labourers, and other working people throughout the kingdom, ſhall the wives and children of theſe thoughtleſs men be rendered ſtill more wretched, through the want of that neceſſary article, bread, thus artificially enhanced beyond its natural value, and beyond the abilities even of the moſt induſtrious mother to purchaſe a ſufficient quantity for her unhappy offſpring? Or, becauſe the kingdom may contain 50 or 60,000 diſorderly perſons, is the whole body of the ſober, the domeſtic, and the induſtrious manufacturers, artiſts, and labourers, with their families, amounting to ſome millions, to be thus deprived of the gifts which Heaven hath ſo bountifully provided for them.

It hath been further argued, that, as wages are higher in England than in any other country, the working people can bear a proportionable riſe in the price of proviſions; but it ſhould be conſidered, that human nature is ſubject to accidents, to lingering ſickneſs, and to death; that even the moſt diligent are ſometimes out of employ, from ſtagnation of buſineſs; and that when the work, from whatever cauſe, is at a ſtand, the ſupplies of a whole family are inſtantly cut off. Debts, or the precarious dependence upon friends or neighbours, look them in the face, and the loſs of one week throws them back many weeks. It ought alſo to be conſidered, that as taxes, and all the neceſſaries of life, have riſen, and are riſing, far beyond any example in other countries, the article of bread, ſhould, in policy and humanity, be permitted to reach the cottage, and the garret, at ſuch prices as bounteous nature alone, ſhall, from year to year, ſtamp upon it.

" 3. *Luxuries, ſuperfluities, and amuſements*, ſeem, therefore, the moſt eligible objects of taxation, and which will be more or leſs productive, in proportion as commerce ſhall be exempted. From theſe channels all the deficiencies of revenue may be amply ſupplied, and at an eaſy expence in collecting; without oppreſſing any claſs of people; without cramping the national exertions; or driving the induſtrious manufacturers and their families to the new world. The articles which ſeem to be the moſt productive, though the leaſt burthenſome, are,

	Annually.
Gentlemen's carriages having 4 wheels and 2 horſes	£.10 0 0
——— 4 ditto	25 0 0
——— 6 ditto	50 0 0
Chaiſes or whiſkies having 2 wheels	5 0 0
Saddle horſes kept for pleaſure	1 0 0
Qualifications for ſhooting	5 0 0
Every pack of hounds	25 0 0
Dogs, of a certain deſcription	1 0 0
Every houſe-keeper or maſter of a family, for permiſſion that hair powder may be uſed in ſuch family, if renting a houſe under 50l. and to be charged proportionably upon higher rents	0 5 0
A ſimilar tax to be levied and proportioned upon houſe-keepers who permit card-playing within their reſpective houſes	0 5 0
Every perſon who wears cambrics, lawns, or lace, of foreign manufacture	20 0 0
——— ditto who wears muſlins and cottons of whatever quality or denomination, being the manufacture of the Eaſt-Indies	10 0 0

" Theſe taxes, if duly enforced, are calculated to raiſe near 2,000,000l.; a ſum which, with ſavings, and the extinction of temporary annuities, would effect the following eſſential purpoſes, viz.

" Make good all the deficiencies of revenue, ariſing from whatever cauſe.

" Enable government to reduce the national debt, by means of an accumulating fund, upon compound intereſt, during a given number of years*. And, thirdly, enable government to appropriate a ſpecific ſum annually to objects of national improvement; which, beſides giving encouragement to ingenuity, and employment to the induſtrious, would promote the circulation of ſpecie throughout the kingdom, increaſe the demand for various articles of inland manufacture, keep the people at home; and, finally, produce, in their operation, an annual equivalent equal to the whole amount of the original expence, if not, in many inſtances, exceeding it.

" So

* Dr. Price; and other gentlemen converſant in numerical calculations, have given ſeveral ſtriking examples of the progreſſive effects of accumulating intereſt, providing that both principal and intereſt ſhall be permitted to operate, without alienating any part thereof, as was originally propoſed by the projectors of the ſinking fund in 1716.

' Money (ſays the Doctor) bearing compound intereſt increaſes at firſt ſlowly. But, the rate of intereſt being continually accelerated, it becomes in ſome time ſo rapid as to mock all the powers of the imagination. *One penny*, put out at our Saviour's birth to 5 *per cent. compound* intereſt, would, before this time, have increaſed to a greater ſum than would be contained in a *hundred and fifty millions of earths, all ſolid gold*. But if put out on *ſimple* intereſt, it would, in the ſame time, have amounted to no more than *ſeven ſhillings and four-pence halfpenny*.

Reſpecting the preſent national debt, the Doctor ſays, that ' a million borrowed annually for twenty years will pay off, in this time, 55 millions 3 per cent. ſtock, if diſcharged at 60l. in money for every 100l. ſtock; and in forty years more, without any further aid from loans, 333 millions (that is 388 millions in all) would be paid off. The addition of nineteen years to this period woul pay off a *thouſand millions*.'

' One million yearly applied to diſcharge our debt would (ſays Baron Maſeres) raiſe in ſixty years, at 75 per cent. 317 millions.'

Such is the hope yet remaining for this iſland, after the long train of political errors which characteriſe the age. It muſt, therefore, afford every friend of his country, and of poſterity, very conſiderable ſatisfaction, when he contemplates, that by a ſlight requiſition on a few articles of luxury only, our incumbrances may be diſcharged, and all taxes on manufactures, and the neceſſaries of life, aboliſhed. By this happy turn in our affairs, we ſhall, conſequently, go to foreign markets with better goods, and at lower prices; nor will there be, under ſuch circumſtances, the ſmalleſt pretence to ranſack the globe, in queſt of remote ſettlements.

"So ſoon as the great concerns of the nation ſhall be put into this happy train, Britannia may be conſidered as out of danger, and in a hopeful way; eſpecially ſo, if we, inſtead of ſtimulating the jealouſy, and irritating the paſſions of mankind, enjoy our ſuperlative advantages in humble gratitude to the Author of thoſe gifts, and with moderation and humanity towards mankind, of whatever country or complexion.

"This rule of conduct will allay the jealouſies, diſſipate the reſentments, and ſecure the friendſhip of an offended world. It will accelerate commercial intercourſe, give permanency to old channels of trade, and open new ones, whereof there yet remains an unbounded field, eſpecially with France, and the northern part of our iſland; countries, of which we have in many reſpects loſt the benefit, by labouring to cruſh the one, and by cramping the exertions of the other.

"Such is the arduous work allotted for thoſe who are, or ſhall be, entruſted with the management of public affairs. They have to undo the miſtakes of almoſt a century, and to lead the nation into that direction which nature, experience, and the circumſtances of the times point out as its proper line of action.

"The embarraſſments to be encountered, and the difficulties to be ſurmounted, in reſtoring a fallen empire, preſent a noble field for the exerciſe of Roman patriotiſm; that ſpecies of virtue which elevates the mind, ſuperſedes all ſelfiſh or frivolous conſiderations, and perſeveres, with enthuſiaſtic zeal, in whatever is great, uſeful, and benevolent. It is pleaſing to obſerve, that as our former ſyſtem was fallacious in its principle, and ruinous in its operation to ourſelves, and to mankind, the meaſures reſerved for the preſent day will produce the moſt ſalutary, healing, and beneficial effects, wherever our influence extends. That plan of action, which is calculated to beſtow not imaginary, but real glory, to this exhauſted country, will, at the ſame time, give peace, ſecurity, and comfort to a tenth part of the human race*."

Mr. Knox now proceeds to give an account of the antient and preſent ſtate of Scotland, particularly the Lowlands, and makes ſome propoſals for a more liberal ſyſtem of politics relative to Scotland, with conjectural eſtimates of the beneficial conſequences which might be derived from it to the whole iſland. He then gives a view of the Highlands of Scotland, the manners of the Highlanders in former times, their preſent character, their qualifications for the arts of civil life, as well as thoſe of war, the produce of the Highlands by ſea and land, &c. But for what he ſays on theſe ſubjects, on inland navigation, fiſheries, &c. we muſt refer our readers to the work itſelf, which well deſerves the ſerious attention of all thoſe who have the good of their country at heart.

Mr. Knox has likewiſe publiſhed a commercial map of Scotland, on a ſheet of large atlas paper (price 3s. coloured) wherein the numerous iſlands and lakes which compoſe the great theatre of the fiſheries are diſtinctly repreſented, and their names annexed, alſo the propoſed canals: the whole interſperſed with remarks relative to the natural, political, and commercial ſtate of that kingdom, and the three main diviſions of its iſlands.

ART. XCVI. *Memoirs of the Life of Voltaire; written by himſelf. Tranſlated from the French.* 8vo. Robinſon.

THESE memoirs have every appearance of being genuine. The ſtyle, the language, the thoughts, the deſcriptions, all ſeem to proclaim Voltaire

* The world is ſuppoſed to contain 953 millions of people; of which number, 25 millions are under the ſovereignty of the King of Great-Britain; but, in eſtimating the whole collective body of mankind who are more or leſs under the influence of the Britiſh councils, or affected by them, we muſt include the greateſt part of the Mogul empire. The truſt which Heaven hath repoſed in the members of the Britiſh ſenate is, therefore, a matter of the greateſt importance, and moſt ſerious concern: they are the ſtewards of nations and people, in every quarter of the globe; bound, by every poſſible tie, to diffuſe univerſal juſtice, and effectually to redreſs the grievances of thoſe who cannot, or who dare not, lodge their complaints perſonally, where alone the ſupreme power is veſted.

taire as their author. But while the world is amuſed with this poſthumous life, what muſt be the feelings of the King of Pruſſia, if it has reached Berlin? and there will not long be wanting ſome *good-natured friend* or other to convey it thither: how muſt he execrate the man whom he preſſed to his boſom as his friend, and cheriſhed as his companion?

Our readers have already ſeen Voltaire's characters of the late and preſent Pruſſian monarchs, the latter of whom may be ſtiled the hero of this volume. After deſcribing his negociations with Louis XV. and his acquaintance with Staniſlaus of Poland, he deſcribes his ſituation and adventures in his laſt viſit to the court of Frederic:

" It was my deſtiny to run from King to King, although I loved liberty even to idolatry. The King of Pruſſia, whom I had frequently given to underſtand I would never quit Madame du Chatelet for him, would abſolutely entrap me, now he was rid of his rival. He enjoyed at that time a peace, which he had purchaſed with victory; and his leiſure hours were always devoted to making verſes, or writing the hiſtory of his country and campaigns. He was well convinced, that in reality his verſe and proſe too were ſuperior to my verſe and proſe, as to their eſſence; though, as to the form, he thought there was a certain ſomething, a turn, that I, in quality of academician, might give to his writings; and there was no kind of flattery, no ſeduction, he did not employ to engage me to come.

" Who might reſiſt a monarch, a hero, a poet, a muſician, a philoſopher, who pretended too to love me, and whom I thought I alſo loved. I ſet out once more for Potzdam, in the month of June, 1750. Aſtolphus did not meet a kinder reception in the palace of Alcina. To be lodged in the ſame apartments that Marſhal Saxe had occupied; to have the royal cooks at my command, when I choſe to dine alone; and the royal coachmen, when I had an inclination to ride, were trifling favours.

" Our ſuppers were very agreeable. I know not if I am deceived, but I think we had a deal of wit. The King was witty, and gave occaſion to wit in others; and what is ſtill more extraordinary, I never found myſelf ſo much at my eaſe. I worked two hours a day with his Majeſty, corrected his works, and never failed highly to praiſe whatever was worthy of praiſe, although I rejected the droſs. I gave him details of all that was neceſſary in rhetoric and criticiſm, for his uſe; he profited by my advice, and his genius aſſiſted him more effectually than my leſſons.

" I had no court to make, no viſits to pay, no duty to fulfil; I led the life of liberty, and had no conception of any thing more happy than my then ſituation. My Frederic-Alcina, who ſaw my brain was already a little diſordered, redoubled the potions, that I might be totally inebriated. The laſt ſeduction was a letter he writ, and ſent from his apartmenſs to mine. A miſtreſs could not have written more tenderly; he laboured in his epiſtle to diſſipate the fear which his rank and character had inſpired; it contained theſe remarkable words:

' How is it poſſible I ſhould bring unhappineſs on the man I eſteem, who has ſacrificed his country, and all that humanity holds dear, to me. I reſpect you as my maſter, and love you as my friend. What ſlavery, what misfortune, what change can be feared, in a place where you are eſteemed as much as in your own country, and with a friend who has a grateful heart. I reſpected the friendſhip that endeared you to Madame du Chatelet, but after her I am one of your oldeſt friends. I give you my promiſe you ſhall be happy here as long as I live.'

" Here is a letter, ſuch as few of *their Majeſties* write: it was the finiſhing glaſs to complete my drunkenneſs. His wordy proteſtations were ſtill ſtronger than his written ones. He was accuſtomed to very ſingular demonſtrations of tenderneſs to younger favourites than I, and forgetting for a moment I was not of their age, and had not a fine hand, he ſeiſed it, and imprinted a kiſs; I took his, returned his ſalute, and ſigned myſelf his ſlave.

" It was neceſſary I ſhould get permiſſion from the King of France to belong to two maſters: the King of Pruſſia took charge of every thing, and writ to aſk me of Louis. I never imagined they were ſhocked at Verſailles, that a gentleman in ordinary of the chamber, one of the moſt uſeleſs beings of a court, ſhould become a uſeleſs chamberlain at Berlin. They granted me full permiſſion, but were highly piqued, and did not pardon me. I greatly diſpleaſed the King of France without pleaſing the King of Pruſſia, who laughed at me in the bottom of his heart.

" Behold me then with a ſilver key gilt with gold hanging at my button-hole, a croſs round my neck, and twenty thouſand livres, or eight hundred guineas a-year. Maupertuis fell ſick, and yet I did not perceive the occaſion.

" At that time there was a phyſician at Berlin, one La Metrie, who was the moſt frank and declared Atheiſt of all the phyſical people of Europe. He was a gay, pleaſant, thoughtleſs fellow, who knew the theory of phyſic as well as the beſt of his brethren, but without contradiction the worſt practitioner upon earth, for which reaſon he had left the profeſſion. He ridiculed the whole faculty of Paris, and had even written many perſonalities againſt individuals, which they could not pardon; and they obtained a decree againſt him, by which a reward was offered for his apprehenſion.

" La Metrie had, in conſequence, fled to Berlin, where he amuſed himſelf ſufficiently by his gaiety, and likewiſe by writing and printing all that can be imagined moſt impudent upon manners; his books pleaſed the King, who made him not his phyſician, but his reader.

" One

"One day, after the lecture, La Metrie, who ſpoke whatever came uppermoſt, told his Majeſty there were perſons exceedingly jealous of my favour and fortune.——'*Be quiet awhile* (ſaid Frederic) *we ſqueeze the orange, and throw it away when we have ſwallowed the juice.*'—La Metrie did not forget to repeat to me this fine apophthegm, worthy Dionyſius of Syracuſe. From that time I determined to take all poſſible care of the orange-peel. I had about twelve thouſand guineas to place out at intereſt, but was determined it ſhould not be in the territories of my Alcina. I found an advantageous opportunity of lending them upon the eſtates which the Duke of Wurtemberg poſſeſſed in France.

"The King, who opened all my letters, did not doubt of my intention to quit his court. The furor of rhyming, however, ſtill poſſeſſing him, as it did Dionyſius, I was obliged continually to pore, and again reviſe his Hiſtory of Brandenbourg, and all the reſt of his works.

"La Metrie died, from having eaten a paſty ſtuffed with truffles, after a very hearty dinner, at the table of Lord Tyrconnel, envoy from France. It was pretended he had been confeſſed before his death. The King was exceedingly vexed at this, and took care to be exactly informed concerning the truth of the aſſertion; they aſſured him it was an atrocious calumny, for La Metrie had died as he lived, abjuring God and phyſicians. His Majeſty was convinced, and immediately compoſed his funeral oration, which was read, in his name, at a public ſitting of the Academy, by Darget, his ſecretary. He ſettled five-and-twenty pounds a-year likewiſe upon a girl of the town, whom La Metrie had brought from Paris, where he had left his wife and children.

"Maupertuis, who knew the anecdote of the orange-peel, took an opportunity to ſpread a report, that I had ſaid the place of King's Atheiſt was vacant. This calumny did not ſucceed; but he afterwards added, I had alſo ſaid the King's poetry was bad; and this anſwered his purpoſe.

"From this time forward I found the King's ſuppers were no longer ſo merry; I had fewer verſes to correct, and my diſgrace was complete.

"Algaroti, Darget, and a Frenchman, whoſe name was Chaſol, one of the King's beſt officers, left him all at once. I was preparing to do the ſame, but I wiſhed, before I went, to enjoy the pleaſure of laughing at a book Maupertuis had juſt printed. It was the beſt of opportunities, for never had any thing appeared ſo ridiculous or abſurd. The good man ſeriouſly propoſed to travel directly to the two Poles; to diſſect the heads of giants, and diſcover the nature of the ſoul by the texture of the brain; to build a city, and make the inhabitants all ſpeak Latin; to ſink a pit to the center of the earth; to cure the ſick, by plaſtering them over with gum-reſin; and, finally, to propheſy, by enthuſiaſtically inflating the fancy.

"The King laughed, I laughed, every body laughed at his book; but there was a ſcene acting at that time of a far more ſerious nature, concerning I know not what mathematical nonſenſe that Maupertuis wanted to eſtabliſh as diſcoveries. A more learned mathematician, Koenig, librarian to the Princeſs of Orange at the Hague, ſhewed him his miſtake, and that Leibnitz, who had before-time examined that old idea, had demonſtrated its falſity in ſeveral of his letters, copies of which he ſent Maupertuis.

"Maupertuis, preſident of the Academy at Berlin, enraged that an aſſociate and a ſtranger ſhould prove his blunders, took care, firſt to perſuade the King, that Koenig, being ſettled in Holland, was of courſe his enemy; and next, that he had ſaid many diſreſpectful things of his Majeſty's verſe and proſe to the Princeſs of Orange.

"This precaution taken, he ſuborned ſome few poor penſioners of the Academy, his dependents, had Koenig condemned as a forger, and his name eraſed from the number of academicians. Here, however, he was anticipated, for Koenig ſent back his patent-academician-dignity to Berlin.

"All the men of letters in Europe were as full of indignation at the manœuvres of Maupertuis as they were weary of his book, and he obtained the contempt and hatred even of thoſe who did not underſtand the diſpute. They were obliged to content themſelves at Berlin with a mere ſhrug of the ſhoulders; for the King having taken a part in this unfortunate affair, no perſon durſt ſpeak. I was the only one who ſpoke out. Koenig was my friend; and I had at once the ſatisfaction to defend the liberty of the learned, the cauſe of a friend, and of mortifying an enemy, who was as much the enemy of modeſty as of me.

"I had no intention to ſtay at Berlin; I had always preferred liberty to every thing; few men of letters have a proper ſenſe of it; moſt of them are poor; poverty enervates, and even philoſophers, at court, become as truely ſlaves as the firſt officer of the crown. I felt how diſpleaſing my free ſpirit muſt be to a King more abſolute than the Grand Turk. It was a pleaſant monarch, in the receſſes of his palace, we muſt confeſs: he protected Maupertuis, and laughed at him more than any one. He writ againſt him, and ſent his manuſcript to my chamber by one Marvitz, a miniſter of his ſecret pleaſures; he turned to ridicule the pit to the center of the earth, the method of cure with plaſter of gum-reſin, the voyage to the South-Pole, the Latin city, and the cowardice of the Academy, in having ſuffered the tyranny exerciſed upon poor Koenig. But his motto was, *No clamour when I don't cry*; and he had every thing burned that had been written upon the controverſy, except his own work.

"I ſent him back his order, his chamberlain's key, and his penſion; he then did every thing in his power to make me ſtay, and I every thing in my power to depart. He again gave me his croſs and his key, and would have me to ſup with him; I, therefore, once more ſupped like Damocles, after which I parted, with a promiſe to return, but with a firm deſign never to ſee him more.

"Thus there were four of us who had eſcaped in a ſhort time, Chaſol, Darget, Algaroti, and I; in fact, there was no ſuch thing as ſtaying.

It is well known how much muſt be borne from kings, but Frederic was too free in the abuſe of his prerogative. All ſociety has its laws, except the ſociety of the lion and the lamb. Frederic continually failed in the firſt of theſe laws; which is, to ſay nothing diſobliging of any of the company. He often uſed to aſk his chamberlain Polnitz, if he would not willingly change his religion a fifth time, and offer to pay a hundred crowns down for his converſion. 'Good God, my dear Polnitz (he would ſay) I have forgot the name of that perſon at the Hague, whom you cheated by ſelling him baſe for pure ſilver; let me beg of you to aſſiſt my memory a little.' He treated poor d'Argens in much the ſame way; and yet theſe two victims remained. Polnitz, having waſted his fortune, was obliged to ſwallow ſerpents for bread, and had no other food; and d'Argens had no property in the world, but his Jewiſh Letters, and his wife, called Cochois, a bad provincial actreſs, and ſo ugly, ſhe could get no employment at any trade, though ſhe practiſed ſeveral. As for Maupertuis, who had been ſilly enough to place out his money at Berlin, and not thinking a hundred piſtoles better in a free country than a thouſand in a deſpotic one, he had no choice but to wear the fetters which himſelf had forged."

By ſome paſſages in theſe memoirs, it appears that they were addreſſed by Voltaire to a lady. They are divided into four parts; but do not contain any account of his earlier life. They begin with the year 1733, when his acquaintance with the Marchioneſs de Châtelet commenced, and conclude on the 1ſt of January, 1760. They conſiſt of detached accounts of ſeveral intereſting ſituations, in which Voltaire was placed, during this period, and will be read with pleaſure by thoſe who admire Voltaire's ſtile, or are deſirous of becoming acquainted with the characters of the late and preſent Kings of Pruſſia.

ART. XCVII. *The Diary of the late George Bubb Dodington, Baron of Melcombe Regis: From March* 8, 1748-9, *to February* 6, 1761. *With an Appendix, containing ſome curious and intereſting Papers, which are either referred to, or alluded to, in the Diary. Now firſt publiſhed from his Lordſhip's original Manuſcripts. By Henry Penruddocke Wyndham.* 8vo. 6s. Boards. Wilkie. 1784.

THE editor's account of the manner in which theſe curious memoirs came into his hands is as follows:

"Mr. Thomas Wyndham, who died in the year 1777, left, among many other kind remembrances, a clauſe in his will, in the following words:—"I give to Henry Penruddocke Wyndham all my books, and all the late Lord Melcombe's political papers, letters, and poems, requeſting of him not to print or publiſh any of them, but thoſe that are proper to be made public, and ſuch only as may, in ſome degree, do honour to his memory."

The Diary begins in this manner:

"In the beginning of this year [1749] I was grievouſly afflicted with the firſt fit of the gout, which, with a fall that ſtrained one leg and wounded the other, confined me to my chamber near three months.

"During my illneſs, ſeveral kind expreſſions from the Prince towards me were reported to me; and on the 8th of March, his Royal Highneſs ordered the Earl of Middleſex his maſter of the horſe, to ſend Mr. Ralph (whom he had often talked to about me) with a meſſage from his Royal Highneſs, to offer me the full return of his favour, and to put the principal direction of his affairs into my hands.

"I told Mr. Ralph that I deſired the two following days to conſider of it; and that he ſhould have my anſwer at twelve o'clock, on Saturday the 11th inſtant.

"March 11. This day, in the morning, I wrote to Mr. Pelham, deſiring him, as I was not able to go out, to wait upon the King, and in my name humbly to reſign into his Majeſty's hands my office of treaſurer of the navy.

"The ſame day I gave Mr. Ralph my anſwer in writing to the Prince's gracious meſſage, to be delivered to the Earl of Middleſex, taking his honour that he would lay it before his Royal Highneſs, which Mr. Ralph performed, as did alſo his lordſhip.

"The ſame morning, I received a very civil letter from Mr. Pelham, teſtifying his concern and ſurpriſe at my reſolution, and deſiring that he might ſee me, before he delivered my meſſage

meſſage to the King, and acquainting me, that he would come to me on Monday the 13th in the morning, before he went to court, being then juſt going into the country.

" March 13th. This day, early in the morning, Mr. Pelham made me a long viſit with much civility: he ſeemed to wiſh much that this affair might go no farther. I told him, that I ſaw the country in ſo dangerous a condition, and found myſelf ſo incapable to contribute to its relief, and ſo unwelcome to attempt it, that I thought it miſbecame me any longer to receive great emoluments from a country, whoſe ſervice I could not, and, if I could, I ſhould not be ſuffered to promote: ſo I begged him to execute my commiſſion to the King, and then we parted.

" He came to me again, about eleven o'clock, to let me know that the King accepted my reſignation very graciouſly, but expected that I would continue to act till he could fix upon a proper ſucceſſor. I did ſo, and was continued in the office till the 3d of May.

" The Prince was extremely kind to me, and often admitted me to the honour of ſupping with him and the Princeſs. But on Saturday the 16th of July, going to Carlton-houſe, to make my compliments before I went to Eaſtbury, he ordered me to ſup with him, and invited me to ſpend the day with him at Kew, on the following Tueſday, being the 18th, wanting, as he was pleaſed to ſay, to talk to me about buſineſs.

" July 18. This day I arrived at Kew about eleven o'clock. The prince received me moſt kindly, and told me he deſired me to come into his ſervice upon any terms, and by any title I pleaſed: that he meant to put the principal direction of his affairs into my hands; and what he could not do for me in his preſent ſituation muſt be made up to me in futurity. All this in a manner ſo noble and frank, and with expreſſions ſo full of affection and regard, that I ought not to remember them but as a debt, and to perpetuate my gratitude. This paſſed before dinner.

" After dinner, he took me into a private room, and of himſelf began to ſay, that he thought I might as well be called treaſurer of the chambers as any other name: that the Earl of Scarborough, his treaſurer, might take it ill, if I ſtood upon the eſtabliſhment with higher appointments than he did: that his Royal Highneſs's deſtination was, that I ſhould have 2000l. per annum. That he thought it beſt to put me upon the eſtabliſhment at the higheſt ſalary only, and that he would pay me the reſt himſelf. I humbly deſired that I might ſtand upon the eſtabliſhment without any ſalary, and that I would take what he now deſigned for me when he ſhould be king, but nothing before. He ſaid, that it became me to make him that offer, but it did not become him to accept it conſiſtent with his reputation, and therefore it muſt be in preſent. He then immediately added, that we muſt ſettle what was to happen in reverſion, and ſaid, that he thought a peerage, with the management of the Houſe of Lords, and the ſeals of ſecretary of ſtate for the ſouthern province, would be a proper ſtation for me, if I approved of it. Perceiving me to be under much confuſion at this unexpected offer, and at a loſs how to expreſs myſelf, he ſtopped me, and then ſaid, I now promiſe you, on the word and honour of a prince, that, as ſoon as I come to the crown, I will give you a peerage, and the ſeals of the ſouthern province. Upon my endeavouring to thank him, he repeated the ſame words, and added (putting back his chair) and I give you leave to kiſs my hand upon it now, by way of acceptance."

This extract from Lord Melcombe's Diary ſhews the manner in which it is written, and it is alſo curious for the matter. It ſhews how eaſily the noble perſonage could break his engagements with one party, and enter into new ones with another; it ſhews the heir-apparent to the crown proſtituting his dignity, by promiſing the reverſion of the ſecretaryſhip of ſtate after his father's death to a perſon who had once deſerted him. The account of

the Prince of Wales's funeral, deſcribed by thoſe whom his bounty fed, conveys no very high notions of the gratitude and affection of courtiers and politicians. After the Prince's death, Lord M. attaches himſelf to the royal widow; whoſe character, as may be collected from theſe anecdotes, is that of a woman of good ſenſe and juſt obſervation. She remarked to him, that the young people of quality, in her time, were ſo ill educated, and ſo vicious, that ſhe was afraid to have them near her children; and that ſhe ſhould be even more in fear for her daughters than for her ſons, if they were private perſons; for the behaviour of the women was indecent, low, and much *againſt their own intereſt*, by making themſelves ſo very *cheap!*

Lord M. ſeems to have poſſeſſed much of the confidence of the Princeſs, after the death of her huſband, and ſhe often talked with him, as well about her own affairs as about thoſe of the public. He ſoon, however, courted Mr. Pelham, in oppoſition to his royal miſtreſs; and after the death of that ſtateſman he turned himſelf over to the Duke of Newcaſtle; between whom and Lord M. a very curious converſation paſſes, which is told at large, in an Appendix to the Diary; and which we ſuppoſe is a good ſpecimen of many that have ſince taken place between the miniſter and his opponents.

While his lordſhip is playing this very honourable part, his ſpleen breaks out againſt his poor electors of Bridgewater in the following terms:

"1754, April 14th, 15th, 16th. Spent in the infamous and diſagreeable compliance with the low habits of *venal* wretches."

Yet, at the commencement of the preſent reign, his lordſhip quits his friend the Duke of Newcaſtle, and goes over to Lord Bute. The following paſſage is a very extraordinary one:

"Sept. 2. Mr. Pitt called on me, and acquainted me that he had ſeen the miniſters, and that he was to ſee the Duke of Newcaſtle at his own deſire, at ſeven this evening. He began upon the ſubſidies: that the Heſſian he knew of for 8000 men, as a warrant for the levee money was come to his office: that he would ſupport a naval war to the utmoſt, but, by no means, a continental one: the nation could not ſupport both: it would carry us up to ſeven millions the firſt year, and would go on increaſing—'twas bankruptcy. Regard ſhould be had to Hanover, no doubt, but ſecondarily: we ſhould never lay down our arms without procuring ſatisfaction for any damage they ſhould receive on our account; but we could not find money to defend it by ſubſidies, and, if we could, that was not the way to defend it. An open country was not to be defended againſt a neighbour who had 150,000 men, and an enemy that had 150,000 more to back them. In ſhort, he urged many ſtrong, ingenious, and ſolid reaſons for making a ſtand againſt them, and giving no ſubſidies at all: that the King's honour would be preſſed, &c. and, therefore, if the Duke of Newcaſtle would be contented with this Heſſian ſubſidy for this once only, and engage, *with proper ſecurity*, never to offer another during the whole courſe of the war, and receive it as a compliment to the King for this once, never to be renewed or attempted again, but to be looked upon as putting a final end to continental ſubſidies; then—though it would not be right, yet he might not abſolutely reject it, but might aſk other gentlemen's opinion about it: but for the Ruſſian ſubſidy of 120,000l. per annum, and 500,000l. per annum when he took the number of men into pay, which treaty he heard was ſigned, if not ratified, he could never come into it upon any account—'twas better to ſpeak plain; there was no end of theſe things: it was deceiving and ruining ourſelves, and leading Hanover into a ſnare; for if 70,000 men would not be ſufficient, we muſt take more, till they were ſufficient, which would ruin us, or we muſt give them up at laſt, when we had drawn a war upon them: that the Duke of Newcaſtle had made a perſon write to him (Pitt) to ſay, that the Duke was ſorry

that

that he was obliged to go into Suſſex the next day, but that the chancellor did not go to Wimple till Wedneſday, and he ſhould be obliged to Mr. Pitt, if he would call upon the chancellor, which he did. The chancellor told him, that he hoped he would aſſiſt them cordially in their buſineſs; that the King had, indeed, taken prejudices which were diſagreeable, and that ſteps had been taken to remove them, before he went to Hanover: that they had been the ſubject of correſpondence ſince: that they had not all the ſucceſs they could wiſh, *as yet*, but they hoped they would: that the King was very fond of Lord Holderneſſe and Sir Thomas Robinſon; but if any accident ſhould happen, it might probably be brought about, in caſe he would aſſiſt them cordially, that they might procure the ſeals for him, which he ſo much deſired. When the chancellor had finiſhed, Mr. Pitt replied, that he muſt begin with his laſt words—the ſeals, which he ſo much deſired—of whom?—He did not remember that he had ever applied to his lordſhip for them: he was ſure, he never had to the Duke of Newcaſtle; and did aſſure the chancellor, that if they could prevail upon his Majeſty to give them to him, under his preſent diſlike, all the uſe he would make of them would be, to lay them at his Majeſty's feet: that, till the King liked it, and thought it neceſſary to his ſervice, and till his miniſters deſired it, he never would accept the ſeals: that he knew the King had lately ſaid, that he had intruded himſelf into office: that the chancellor knew how much he was miſinformed, and if he ſhould aſk for any favour, it would be, that they ſhould inform his Majeſty better: the chancellor had ſaid a great deal, but he deſired his lordſhip to let him know, what he was expected to aſſiſt in, and what was the work? Why, replied the chancellor, to carry on the war they were engaged in. He ſaid, there was no doubt of his concurrence in carrying on the war, as it was a national war; and he thought that regard ought to be had to Hanover, if it ſhould be attacked upon our account—The chancellor ſtopped him ſhort, and ſaid, he was extremely pleaſed that they agreed in their principles, and that both thought Hanover *ſhould be defended*. Mr. Pitt deſired his lordſhip to obſerve the words he had uſed, "that regard was to be had to Hanover," and then ſaid all he had ſaid to me before, as to our inability to defend it, and the impropriety of the defence by ſubſidy. The chancellor ſaid, that he underſtood that the Commons, the laſt ſeſſion, had tacitly allowed that Hanover muſt be defended: that, in conſequence of that acquieſcence, there was a ſubſidiary treaty for 8000 Heſſians in the uſual form, and alſo a treaty for a body of Ruſſians.

"But where Mr. Pitt laid the greateſt ſtreſs was on what the chancellor in reaſoning had ſaid; to be ſure *thoſe things* (meaning ſubſidies) *ſhould have their bounds; and that* he was afraid *they would not be very popular;* and when he was enforcing the neceſſity of putting a total ſtop to them, and leaving Hanover to the ſyſtem and conſtitution of the empire, the chancellor ſeemed to acquieſce in the reaſon, but told him, he muſt be ſenſible that talking in that manner would not make way with the King. Mr. Pitt ſtill perſiſted in not giving into the ſubſidy, and the chancellor deſired him to ſee the Duke of Newcaſtle, and to talk it over with him. Mr. Pitt ſaid, that if the duke ſent to deſire to ſpeak with him he would wait on his grace, and not otherwiſe."

Of court artifices, this ſection gives no bad account:

"1760, Nov. 29. Lord Bute came to me by appointment, and ſtayed a great while. I preſſed him much to take the ſecretary's office, and provide otherwiſe for Lord Holderneſſe—he heſitated for ſome time, and then ſaid, if that was the only difficulty, it could be eaſily removed, for Lord Holderneſſe was ready, at his deſire, to quarrel with his fellow-miniſters (on account of the ſlights and ill uſage which he daily experienced) and go to the King, and throw up in ſeeming anger, and then he (Bute) might come in, without

without ſeeming to diſplace any body.—I own the expedient did not pleaſe me."

The public are much obliged to the editor of theſe memoirs, who, by his obſervations, appears to be a man of virtue and good ſenſe, for publiſhing this Diary of a political man (as he is called); that is, of a man who acts *with* or *againſt* government, as may beſt ſuit his purpoſe; a man (according to the excellent motto to the book) who does *tout pour la trippe*, and pays no attention to the welfare of his country.

The memoirs are very curious in themſelves, as they contain many particulars* that could only be known by perſons in the ſituation of the nobleman who wrote them; they are written in a clear, eaſy ſtyle, without ornament, and muſt prove highly entertaining to thoſe who are deſirous of knowing ſomething of the court intrigues of the period they deſcribe.

ART. XCVIII. *Peru, a Poem. In Six Cantos. By Helen Maria Williams.* 4to. 4s. ſewed. Cadell. 1784.

REVIEWERS may be conſidered as a kind of circumnavigators on the ocean of letters. The perils they undergo, and the difficulties they muſt contend with, are many and perplexing. Frequently are they driven upon inhoſpitable ſhores, where the natives are as malignant as the ſoil is barren. But as in moſt purſuits of life a diverſity of fortune prevails, ſo it is in theirs. Among the various regions to which their voyage of diſcovery conducts them, though there are ſome doomed to perpetual ſterility, or involved in impenetrable fogs, others are clothed in unfading beauty and inexhauſtible fertility. It is not to be wondered at, if, when arriving at regions like theſe, they are ſometimes willing to ſtay longer than the nature of their engagements may admit. Their conduct, however, is not without an excuſe: the reſt and refreſhment they thus occaſionally meet with enables them to bear up againſt the mortifications they muſt encounter in leſs favourable climes, and to continue the remainder of their voyage with ſpirit and alacrity. This conſideration muſt be their apology for the ſtay they intend making where they now are. Indeed, the richneſs and beauty of the ſcenery before them are too captivating to be paſſed by inattentively even by the moſt careleſs obſerver. They are, in ſhort, juſt going to land in "Peru," a newly diſcovered country in the poetical hemiſphere; a country which, from the glimpſe they have had of it, promiſes them every gratification. Their further progreſs will, no doubt, confirm the ideas with which a firſt view has impreſſed them. But enough of allegory; let us now enter on the buſineſs of this article—The preſent poem is a production of the ſame elegant pen to which the public is indebted for the legendary tale, entitled Edwin and Eltruda. The author, judiciouſly confining herſelf to the leading and moſt pathetic incidents in the hiſtory of the fall of the Peruvian empire, has not attempted to give a full narrative of all the intereſting circumſtances which lead to that memorable event.

The poem commences with a general deſcription of the country, and the character of its inhabitants. After painting the external beauties of this favoured region, which, perhaps, may boaſt the prodigality of nature in preference to any other portion of the globe, the ingenious author exhibits its moral portrait, previous to its invaſion by the Spaniards, in colours at once glowing and juſt. The following intellectual groupe will convey an idea of the ſpirit and delicacy of her pencil:

"Nor leſs for thee, bleſt region, favour'd clime,
The virtues roſe, unſullied, and ſublime.
There, tender Charity, with ardour warm,
Spread her wide mantle o'er the ſhiv'ring form,
Chear'd with the feſtal ſong her lib'ral toils,
While in the lap of Age ſhe pour'd the ſpoils.

Simplicity

* Among other topics, we here meet with ſome very curious anecdotes relative to the highly important queſtion, then much agitated, concerning the education of his preſent Majeſty.

Simplicity in each low vale was found,
The meek nymph ſmil'd, with reeds and ruſhes crown'd:
And Innocence, in light, tranſparent veſt,
Mild viſitant! the gentle region bleſt;
In her ſoft ſmile beam'd love, and artleſs grace,
And glow'd celeſtial beauty in her face:
Light as her ſnowy veſture ſweeps the ground
Freſh flow'rets ſpring, and ſhed their odours round:
As from her lip enchanting accents part,
The ſweet tones thrill thro' each reſponſive heart,
And o'er the vermiel lawns that bloom around
Soft echoes waft each undulating ſound;
While Poeſy's bright ſun diffus'd its ray
O'er the young empire's mild, unfolding day;
Bade the warm virtues grace her pictur'd ſcene,
And dreſt in Love's gay robe, their charms ſerene,
The Seraph forms inſpir'd Affection's flame,
While Admiration pour'd his loud acclaim."

In the ſame expreſſive ſtyle has ſhe ſketched out the conſequences that flowed from the plunder of Peru:

"When borne from loſt Peruvia's weeping land
The guilty treaſures beam'd on Europe's ſtrand,
As preſs'd her burden'd plains the ſordid ore,
Each gentle virtue fled the tainted ſhore;
Sighing, each mental charm forſook the place,
Each ſweet affection, and each moral grace;
Affrighted Love foreſaw the deep'ning gloom,
And wav'd in liquid air his downy plume;
Chill'd by the ſullen ſcene, he wings his flight,
While heaps of treaſur'd ore entomb delight."

The firſt appearance of Pizarro is in the ſecond canto, which concludes with the murder of Ataliba, and Alzira's conſequent madneſs. In the next, the ſavage fanaticiſm of Valverde, a Spaniſh prieſt, and the benevolence of the amiable Las Caſas, are admirably deſcribed. The fourth canto is occupied by Almagro's expedition to Chili, and the events that took place at Cuzco during his abſence, in conſequence of which he was compelled to return.

The fifth canto is in a great meaſure epiſodical, though not, indeed, unconnected with the principal ſtory. It contains the loves of Zamor and Aciloe.

"In this ſweet ſcene, where Virtue's radiance ſhin'd,
Mild Zamor own'd the richeſt gifts of mind;
For o'er his tuneful breaſt the heav'nly muſe
Shed, from her ſacred ſprings, their richeſt dews.
She loves to breathe her hallow'd flame where art
Has never veil'd the ſoul, or warp'd the heart;
Where Fancy glows with all her native fire,
And Paſſion lives on the exulting lyre!
Nature, in terror rob'd, or beauty dreſt,
Could thrill with dear enchantment Zamor's breaſt:
He lov'd the languid ſigh the zephyr pours,
He lov'd the weeping rill that ſed the flow'rs;
But more the hollow ſound the wild winds form,
When black upon the billow hangs the ſtorm!
The rolling torrent daſhing down the ſteep,
Its white foam trembling on the darken'd deep—
And oft' on Andes' height, with eager gaze,
He view'd the ſinking ſun's reflected rays
Glow like unnumber'd ſtars, that ſeem to reſt
Sublime, upon his ice-encircled breaſt.—
Oft his wild warblings charm'd the feſtal hour,
Roſe in the vale, and languiſh'd in the bower;
The heart's reſponſive tones he well could move,
Whoſe ſong was nature, and whoſe theme was love.
"For now, with paſſion warm, his feeling breaſt
The fair Aciloe's tender charms confeſt:
Yet lovelier ſtill her ſoul's ſoft graces ſhine,
And round his heart their mild endearments twine.
Ah! ſtay, ye roſeate hours of young delight!——
Linger, ye moments, in your rapid flight——
For ſure, if aught on earth can bliſs impart,
Can ſhed the genuine joy that ſoothes the heart,
'Tis felt when early Paſſion's pure controul
Unfolds the firſt affections of the ſoul,
Bids her ſoft ſympathies the boſom move,
And wakes the mild emotions dear to love.
"The gentle tribe Aciloe's ſire obey'd,
Who ſtill in wiſdom, and in mercy ſway'd.
Far from his breaſt the radiant dreams were fled,
That o'er the morn of life enchantment ſhed:
Yet oft as Mem'ry's faithful touch renews
Its varied ſcene, in all her vivid hues,
As roſe the pictur'd landſcape on his ſight,
'Twas gilded o'er by Virtue's veſtal light:
On Paſſion's roſe, that ſweeter fragrance ſhed,
Mild Innocence reclin'd her lily head;
Clear ſhone th' unruffled mirror in his breaſt,
And Life was joy ſerene, and Death was reſt!
Tho' bright the early Spring's enchanting dawn,
When firſt her ſoft hues tinge th' empurpled lawn,
When ſweet as roſy grace, and fair as light;
She ſwells the panting heart with dear delight;
Yet not unlovely is the milder ray
That meekly beams o'er Autumn's temper'd day,
Dear to the penſive ſoul the moaning breeze
That wanders mid the grove, and bares the trees,
While ſoft the deepning ſhadows roll, till light
Sinks in the veil of Winter's cloſing night.
"Now the charm'd lovers deck their future years
In forms of joy, then weep delicious tears——
Expreſſive on the glowing cheek they hung,
And ſpoke the fine emotions whence they ſprung—
'Twas Truth's warm energy, Love's ſweet controul,
'Twas all that Virtue whiſpers to the ſoul——
When, lo! Iberia's ruthleſs ſons advance,
Roll the ſtern eye, and ſhake the beamy lance."

In the conflict which immediately ſucceeds, Alphoſo, who has the command of the Spaniſh troops, is victorious. Aciloe hears that Zamor is ſlain, and her father, the cacique, taken priſoner. Going to ſupplicate his releaſe, Alphonſo, ſmitten with her beauty, conceives a violent paſſion for her.

"In vain th' enamour'd youth eſſay'd each art
To calm her ſorrows, and to ſoothe her heart;
While, in the range of thought, her tender breaſt
Could find no hope on which its griefs might reſt.

While

While her ſoft ſoul, whom Zamor's image fills,
Shrinks from the author of its preſſing ills.
At length, to madneſs ſtung by fix'd diſdain,
The victor gives to rage the fiery rein;
And bids her ſorrows flow from that fond ſource
Where ſtrong affection feels their keeneſt force,
Whoſe breaſt, when moſt it ſuffers, only heeds
The ſharper pang by which another bleeds:
For now his cruel mandate doom'd her ſire,
Stretch'd on the bed of torture, to expire——
Bound on the rack, unmov'd the victim lies
Stifling in agony weak Nature's ſighs—
But, ah! what form of language can impart
The frantic grief that wrung Aciloe's heart,
When to the height of hopeleſs ſorrow wrought,
The fainting ſpirit feels a pang of thought
Which, never painted in the hues of ſpeech,
Lives at the ſoul, and mocks expreſſion's reach!
At length ſhe trembling cry'd, 'The conflict's o'er—
My heart—my breaking heart! can bear no more—
Yet ſpare that hoary form—my vows receive,
And, oh! in mercy, bid my father live'—
'Wilt thou be mine?' th' enamour'd chief replies.
'Yes, cruel! ſee—he dies, my father dies!
Save—ſave my father'—'Dear, angelic maid
(The charm'd Alphonſo cry'd) be ſwift obey'd:
Unbind his chains—Ah! calm each anxious pain,
Aciloe's voice no more ſhall plead in vain;
Plac'd near his child, the aged ſire ſhall ſhare
Our joys, ſtill cheriſh'd by thy tender care'—
'No more (ſhe cry'd) will Fate that bliſs allow;
Before my lips ſhall breathe the nuptial vow
Some faithful guide ſhall lead his aged feet
To diſtant ſcenes, that yield a ſafe retreat,
Where ſome ſoft heart, ſome gentle hand will ſhed
The drops of comfort on his hoary head:
My Zamor! if thy ſpirit trembles near,
Pardon'—ſhe ceas'd—Earth drank her ſilent tear.
"Now night deſcends, and ſteeps each weary breaſt,
Save ſad Aciloe's, in the balms of reſt.
Her aged father's beauteous dwelling ſtood
Near the cool ſhelter of a waving wood;
But now the gales that bend its foliage die,
Soft on the ſilver'd turf its ſhadows lie,
While, ſlowly wand'ring o'er the ſcene below,
The gazing moon look'd pale as ſilent woe;
The ſacred ſhade, amid' whoſe fragrant bowers
Zamor oft ſooth'd with ſong the evening hours,
Pour'd to the lunar orb his magic lay,
More mild, more penſive than her quiv'ring ray:
That ſhade with trembling ſtep ỹ mourner ſought:
And thus ſhe breath'd her tender, plaintive thought,
'Ah! where, dear object of theſe piercing pains,
Where reſts thy murder'd form, thy lov'd remains?
On what ſad ſpot, my Zamor, flow'd the wound
That purpled with thy ſtreaming blood ỹ ground?—
Oh! had Aciloe in that hour been nigh!
Had'ſt thou but fix'd on me thy cloſing eye,
Told, with faint voice, 'twas Death's worſt pang to part,
And dropp'd thy laſt, cold tear upon my heart;
A milder pang would waſte this ſhiv'ring breaſt,
That in the grave alone ſhall ſeek its reſt—
Soon as ſome friendly hand in mercy leads
My aged ſire to Chili's blooming meads,
Horror, and death, ſhall ſeal the nuptial tie;
The heart you lov'd, that heart, is fix'd to die'—
She ceas'd, when dimly thro' a flood of tears
She ſees her Zamor's form, his voice ſhe hears—
'Tis he! (ſhe cried) he moves upon the gale,
His trembling ſigh is ſad, his look is pale—
I faint'—his arms receive her ſinking frame—
He calls his love by every tender name;
He ſtays her fleeting ſpirit: life anew
Warms her cold cheek—his tears her cheek bedew—
'Thy Zamor lives! (he cried) as on the ground
I ſenſeleſs lay, ſome child of Pity bound
My bleeding wounds, and bore me from ỹ plain—
But thou art loſt, and I have liv'd in vain'—
'Forgive (ſhe cried, in accents of depair)
Zamor, forgive thy wrongs, and, oh! forbear
The look of mild reproach that fills thy eye,
The tear that wets thy cheek—I mean to die!
To pour the ling'ring drops, that, chill'd by woe,
Scarce warm my ſhiv'ring heart, and faintly flow.
Could I behold my aged ſire endure
The pains his wretched child had power to cure?
Still ſtretch'd in death that hoary form I ſee!
His grey locks trembling, as he gaz'd on me—
My Zamor, ſoft!—breathe not ſo loud a ſigh—
Some liſt'ning foe may pityleſs deny
This parting hour—hark! ſure ſome ſtep I hear,
Zamor again is loſt—for now 'tis near'—
She paus'd, when ſudden from ỹ ſhelt'ring wood
A venerable form before them ſtood."

This form proves to be Las Caſas, who accompanied Almagro for the benevolent purpoſe of tempering his ferocity. His having fallen ſick, and been left behind, accounts for his accidental appearance here. He then undertakes their cauſe with Alphonſo.

To add any commendations of this maſterly poem, after the liberal extracts that have been given of it, would be unneceſſary. If there be any thing to which we would object (and what is there that has nothing to be objected to?) it is the ſoliloquy of Alzira, who is driven to diſtraction by the murder of her huſband Ataliba. The poeteſs has, we think, extended it to too great a length; had it been more compreſſed, its effect might poſſibly have been more forcible. In the ſtructure of her verſe we obſerve ſhe frequently introduces the Trochaic:

But more the hollow ſound the *wild winds* form.
Its *white foam* trembling on the darken'd deep.

Occaſionally introduced, it is not without its beauty: a too liberal uſe of it is all we would have guarded againſt.

AEROSTATICS.

AEROSTATICS.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BRENTFORD, NOV. 22, 1784.

"ON Saturday laſt was launched from the church-yard in this place a balloon of great magnitude, filled with inflammable air, under the direction of Monſ. Raphine, an ingenious foreigner, and Mr. Couſins, an Engliſh gentleman of great ſcientific knowledge. The *gas* was not produced, as uſual, from *vitriolic acid*, *zink*, &c. but from leſs expenſive materials ſubſtituted in their ſtead, which promiſes to be an important diſcovery in the hiſtory of Air-Balloons.

"This aeroſtatic globe was launched at twenty-ſeven minutes paſt twelve o'clock; ſuſpended from it with cords was a ſmall gallery, in which was Monſ. Raphine, with a few mathematical inſtruments, ſand bags, &c. It roſe ſlowly to the height of about 200 feet, and then deſcended; but, on throwing out a few ſand bags, it again aſcended majeſtically into the atmoſphere, in an oblique direction, to the height of three quarters of a mile, when it proceeded with great velocity over Twickenham, Kingſton, &c. At half paſt one, the *gas* being much expended, Monſ. Raphine deſcended near Dorking, Surrey (about twenty-one miles from hence) where, being ſomewhat fatigued and ſick with his aerial voyage, he ſlept that night, and returned to Brentford the next morning."

Nov. 30. ON this day Mr. Blanchard made his ſecond experiment in England. This voyage is the fifth which has been undertaken by this ſpirited adventurer. At half paſt two, he aſcended from the Rhedarium, in Park-lane, amidſt the acclamations of a numerous aſſembly, whom the firing of guns had collected. He was attended by an American gentleman, whoſe name was Jefferies, who diſplayed an enſign, called in the naval world a *Jack*, in one of the quarters of which *thirteen ſtars*, the ſymbol of America, appeared. Mr. Blanchard carried an Engliſh enſign; and with theſe appendages himſelf and companion ſaluted the ſpectators, on the firſt aſcent of the *aërial veſſel*. Their courſe was uncommonly rapid, nearly in the direction of the wind, which blew nearly W. N. W. and their object was to proceed to Dover. Mr. Blanchard diſcovered ſuch command over the machine, that, though he miſcarried in his project, the lateneſs of the hour at which he aroſe, and the little period of day-light which remained, were alone to be conſidered as the obſtacles of his ſucceſs.

Some little time before the veſſel was at its intended elevation, two ſand bags were thrown out, by which means it was evidently lightened, as it inſtantly towered, and alſo appeared quickened in its horizontal progreſs. At periods the veſſel was ſo regulated, as to appear ſtationary; this we conceive Mr. Blanchard effected, to give a proof of his ſkill. The direction he took further demonſtrated his ability; as he held a courſe over Weſtminſter, croſſed the Thames near Whitehall, paſſed over the Borough, and was at the ſame time ſeen from every part of the city. The day was ſomewhat hazy; but, as the atmoſphere was ſerene at the height at which the veſſel ſteered, the motion of the ſails and oars were diſtinctly to be obſerved. This voyage was not a very diſtant one, for he alighted about three miles from Dartford.

THE ENGLISH THEATRE.

DRURY-LANE, *Dec.* 2.

THE new tragedy of the CARMELITE, written by Mr. Cumberland, was brought forward at this theatre.

The characters are as follow:

The Carmelite	*Mr. Smith.*
Montgomery	*Mr. Kemble.*
Hildebrand	*Mr. Palmer.*

De Courcy — *Mr. Aickin.*
Giffard — *Mr. Packer.*
Lady St. Valerie — *Mrs. Siddons.*

Lady *St. Valerie*, in the belief that ſhe has loſt her huſband by the hand of Hildebrand, who murdered him in the Holy Land, retires to a caſtle on the ſea coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, where ſhe paſſes her days in ſolitude. The ſcene with which the play opens relates to an event which happens twenty years after her huſband's ſuppoſed death, when Hildebrand, and the Carmelite, who proves to be the Lord St. Valerie in diſguiſe, are caſt away near her reſidence. Her doors are open to them, on account of their calamity; but elſe, we are told, no ſtrangers are ever permitted to paſs her gates.—This ſuccour is procured them through the interpoſition of Montgomery. Hildebrand is ſtruck with horror, on being told the roof which receives him is that of Lady St. Valerie; this diſcovery, together with the wounds occaſioned by his being daſhed on the rocks, tend to exhauſt the remaining ſources of life, and he appears unable to ſupport himſelf:—The *Carmelite* ſoothes him, and tells him long repentance and abſolution have expiated the crime. Lady St. Valerie comes forward in a mourning habit to receive the Carmelite and Hildebrand. The Carmelite tells her he knew her lord well; that he was his deareſt friend. During this interview, he obſerves that Montgomery appears in her confidence; and, on her retiring, queſtions Giffard, one of her ſervants, concerning him. He is anſwered, that Montgomery was originally her page; but that he is aſpiring, and too much a *favourite*. The Carmelite, from this, conceives a diſtruſt of her conſtancy.

In the ſucceeding ſcene, Lady St. Valerie informs Montgomery that he is her *ſon;* that ſhe protracted the diſcovery to a time when ſhe might be ſenſible of his many virtues, and when he might be of years to ſtep forward as the avenger of his father's death; in her maternal fondneſs, ſhe calls him, among other appellations, *huſband;* which being obſerved by Giffard, he makes report of it to the Carmelite.

At this period De Courcy, a knight in King Henry's train, arrives at Lady St. Valerie's caſtle, to inform her that the King is ready to ſummon Hildebrand (who is ſuppoſed to be then in Normandy) to give combat to ſuch knight as may be ready to enter the liſts in revenge of her deceaſed lord. He meets the Carmelite, who diſcovers himſelf to be the Lord St. Valerie, his friend. He tells him, that the wounds he had received from Hildebrand did not prove fatal; that he recovered, but being afterwards taken at ſea by a pirate, he remained in captivity to that period: he tells him alſo of his apprehenſions of his lady's fidelity. On this ground, De Courcy endeavours to diſſuade Lady St. Valerie from ſuffering Montgomery to enter the liſts, when his birth and condition by no means entitle him to that honour. Lady St. Valerie becomes indignant at his ſcruples, but declines ſatisfying him in reſpect to Montgomery. Soon after this interview Hildebrand throws himſelf at the feet of Lady St. Valerie, and tells her that *he*, whom ſhe has reſcued from death, is the *murderer* of her huſband. Montgomery at this inſtant enters; Lady St. Valerie points to Hildebrand, as the ruffian who ſlew his father; Montgomery draws his ſword, but is ſtopped by Lady St. Valerie, on account of his adverſary being unarmed. Hildebrand addreſſes them, ſays he has but little time to live, and requeſts he may have *Chriſtian* ceremonies. At this time the Carmelite appears; and, to make his death eaſy, diſcovers himſelf to be the Lord St. Valerie. Hildebrand looks up, begs forgiveneſs for the crime he had intended, and dies. At this criſis Montgomery enters, and, upon ſpeaking of Hildebrand's guilt, is anſwered by the Carmelite, that he died innocent of Lord St. Valerie's death. De Courcy addreſſing himſelf rather freely to Montgomery, he replies with ſpirit; whereupon De Courcy throws down his gauntlet; but the Carmelite ſeizing it, prevents conſequences. At the ſame time, taking his *departure*, he leaves a bracelet of pearls with Montgomery, to be delivered to Lady St. Valerie. Here the fourth act cloſes;

and

and the beginning of the fifth diſcovers Lady St. Valerie at devotion in her chapel: Montgomery addreſſes her, delivers the bracelet; learning it was her gift to his father, is anxious to find the Carmelite, that he may trace out how he came by it. In this ſituation, the Carmelite, De Courcy, and Giffard appear; Lady St. Valerie ſoon after comes forward, and the *denouement* is ſoon effected, to the general tranquillity of the parties.

Such is the outline of the fable; the ſituations are productive of the higheſt dramatic effect, and are beautiful throughout. Under this deſcription may be conſidered the Carmelite's firſt interview with his lady; the revealing of Montgomery's birth; the diſcovery Hildebrand makes of his being the murderer of Lord St. Valerie; the comfort Hildebrand receives, in finding St. Valerie ſtill lives; and many others, equally productive of effect.

The language is elegant; and many *images*, ſtrongly poetical and juſt, are diffuſed through the piece; but we muſt cenſure the author for ſeveral common-place phraſes, which may be called *cue plagiariſms!*

The performance of Mrs. Siddons was above panegyric; the tears which fell at her call are the nobleſt tributes of praiſe! Mr. Smith, in the Carmelite, played in an excellent ſtile. Why will Mr. Kemble reſtrain himſelf by critical *refinements?* Why does he not give the paſſions fuller ſcope? He is beyond compare the moſt *graceful* actor upon the ſtage; but he muſt get rid of his *reſerve*, and aſſume greater animation, before he can be the beſt. We muſt, however, acknowledge that he comes forth with new advantages whenever he appears.

The dreſs of Mrs. Siddons was raven grey ſilk, trimmed with black crape, and appeared well calculated to expreſs dignity and ſorrow. The other characters were habited with propriety.

The ſcenes conſiſted of a view of the ſea in a ſtorm; a Gothic hall in Lady St. Valerie's caſtle; and her chapel, with painted windows; each of which has great merit.

The prologue was ſpoken by Mr. Palmer, and was preparatory to the ſubject of the tragedy. The epilogue was ſpoken moſt forcibly by Mrs. Siddons, and contained many ſprightly points. The whole performance was received with uncommon applauſe.

Dec. 23. Laſt night, a new comedy, called THE NATURAL SON, was performed for the firſt time at this theatre.

The fable and incidents of this comedy are ſo like thoſe of Fielding's celebrated Tom Jones, that our readers will have a better idea of it by that intimation than by any account we can give them.

The characters are not ſo well drawn, arranged, and grouped, as in the novel. The principal perſonage does not occaſion ſufficient anxiety and intereſt; and his character is not ſo finely and naturally blended as that of Fielding's wonderful Foundling.

The ſentiments and dialogue have conſiderable merit; and they have alſo conſiderable defects. Uncommon expreſſions; artful flaſhes of wit; pointed ſimilies forcibly introduced, and an evident anxiety to produce epigrammatic turns, diſfigure, inſtead of embelliſhing, a comedy. It has been often and juſtly obſerved, that it is with literary compoſitions as it is with women, where a certain ſimplicity, and even plainneſs, of manner and of dreſs, is more captivating than the glare of paint, and the ſtudied ornaments of dreſs, which may dazzle the eye, but never reach the affections.

The play is the production of Mr. Cumberland; to whom the theatre is certainly much indebted; and whoſe efforts we have been ever inclined to commend.

It was performed in the beſt manner by the comic ſtrength of the theatre; but it was not well received.

COVENT-GARDEN.

Dec. 14. THE FOLLIES OF A DAY, a comedy, from Beaumarchais' famous piece, by Mr. Holcroft, was repreſented at this theatre. The original

has kept all Paris in a ſtate of perpetual hilarity ever ſince its firſt appearance, and has been performed near fourſcore nights.—The characters and fable are as follow:

Count Almaviva	*Mr. Lewis.*
Don Guzman	*Mr. Quick.*
Doctor Bartholo	*Mr. Wilſon.*
Antonio	*Mr. Edwin.*
Baſil	*Mr. Wewitzer.*
Figero	*Mr. Holcroft.*
Hannibal (the page)	*Mrs. Martyr.*
Doublefee	*Mr. Thompſon.*
Bounce	*Mr. Stevens.*
Cryer	*Mr. Bates.*
Courier	*Mr. Jones.*
Counteſs	*Mrs. Bates.*
Agnes	*Miſs Wewitzer.*
Marcelina	*Mrs. Webb.*
And Suſan	*Miſs Younge.*

F A B L E.

Figero, who had been Count Almaviva's chief inſtrument in ſtealing the Counteſs from her guardian, Doctor Bartholo, is appointed one of the Count's principal domeſtics; in this ſervice he becomes enamoured of Suſan, the Counteſs's maid, a woman of principle at bottom, but with a ſtrong tincture of the coquet in her diſpoſition: ſhe favours his addreſſes; the day is fixed, and the buſineſs of the piece commences with preparations for their nuptials. The violence of the Count's paſſion for his lady being much abated by three years poſſeſſion, he gives a looſe to his natural turn for gallantry, and ranges after the females of every deſcription. In theſe purſuits, Baſil, the muſic-maſter, is his prime agent, though entertained in the caſtle under colour of inſtructing the family to play. Suſan ſeems to be the Count's favourite object, and to obtain her conſent to gratify his deſires the endeavours of Baſil are chiefly directed. The youth and perſon of Hannibal recommending him to the favour of all the women ſervants, the Count, in his amorous purſuits, finds himſelf circumvented in almoſt every inſtance, and reſolves to get rid of him, by giving him a commiſſion in his regiment. Hannibal, deep in grief for leaving a ſituation in which he found himſelf ſo happy, makes a confeſſion to Suſan of a paſſion he has conceived for the Counteſs; this Suſan reports to her lady, and ſhe, half inclined to be frail, principally through reſentment for the Count's neglect of her, deſires to ſee the page, under pretence of reproving him for his libertine conduct, and preſumptuous love, but with a ſecret wiſh to encourage him in it. Their interview, the only *tête-à-tête* ſhe ever had with him, is interrupted by the unexpected coming of the Count; the page is concealed, and the Count, alarmed at ſome ſuſpicious circumſtances, which confirm a jealouſy he had for ſome time felt, from an anonymous letter he had received, reſolves to ſatisfy his doubts, by ſearching all the moſt ſecret apartments, and goes off for inſtruments to force the doors, which the Counteſs refuſed to open, taking her with him. During their abſence, Suſan effects the page's eſcape through a window into the garden, and ſecretes herſelf in his hiding-place. The Count, on his return, finding nobody but Suſan (who contrives to acquaint the Counteſs of her dexterity) full of contrition for his ſuppoſed miſconception, is imploring pardon, when all his ſuſpicions are revived by the entrance of Antonio, his drunken gardener, who had ſeen Hannibal jump from the window, and comes to complain of the injury done to his flowers—from this embarraſſment they are relieved by Figero, who declares that it was he Antonio had ſeen; and aſſigns for a reaſon, his perfect knowledge of the Count's impetuoſity of temper, and fear of his rage, in caſe he had found any man in his lady's apartment after the anonymous billet he had received, and which Figero now avows himſelf the author of.

Marcelina, who had formerly lived ſervant to Doctor Bartholo, being removed to the Count's family, had, in the courſe of time, lent Figero ſeveral large ſums of money, for which ſhe, ſtill having a colt's tooth, obliged him to give her a conditional acknowledgement to repay her upon a certain day, or to marry her; he, finding himſelf unable to perform the former, and unwilling to perform the latter, the matter

ter is brought on to be heard in a court, which the Count, as lord paramount in his district, appoints to be held in his great hall, before Don Guzman, a mere cypher in office, labouring under the infirmity of ſtammering ſo continually as to render almoſt every thing he ſays unintelligible. The Count ſuſpecting that Figero and Suſan play into each other's hands, and are really practiſing upon him, reſolves to ſtretch his influence to the uttermoſt, and prevent their union, by deciding in favour of Marcelina's claim upon Figero; with this deciſion Guzman, who is too ſtupid to have a will of his own, accords, and judgement is accordingly pronounced. To this deciſion Figero peremptorily refuſes to ſubmit, and Suſan, enabled by the bounty of the Counteſs, offers to diſcharge the pecuniary obligation; this brings on an explanation, which proves Figero the natural ſon of Doctor Bartholo, by Marcelina. Marcelina of courſe relinquiſhes her claim; Bartholo is prevailed upon to acknowledge his ſon, agrees to marry Marcelina, and all the contending parties are reconciled.

The way to matrimony ſeeming now perfectly ſmooth, Figero and Suſan plot to lead the amorous Count into a fool's paradiſe, by a pretended aſſignation, which is never intended to be kept; but the Counteſs coming to a knowledge of this plot, determines to perſonate Suſan, and by that means get incontrovertible proofs of the Count's infidelity, keeping the whole of this new ſcheme from Figero, leſt his intriguing ſpirit ſhould ſuggeſt ſome further plan, which might interfere with her's. He, getting a very imperfect information of this intention, fancies *his* credulity is wrought upon, and that his bride elect means to play him falſe, therefore reſolves to watch them cloſe.

Agnes, enamoured of the page, the page of her; the Counteſs to expoſe the Count, he to his ſuppoſed aſſignation with Suſan; Suſan and Marcelina to aſſiſt their lady, and Figero to watch his wife that is to be, accompanied by Bartholo, Baſil, &c. all come into the garden, where a variety of perplexing incidents take place. Figero is at length convinced of the purity of his wife's intentions; the Counteſs is gratified in the humility of the Count; he is reconciled to the ſeeming improprieties of her conduct; Bartholo and Marcelina are united; the page is confirmed in his appointment; Suſan is rewarded by a preſent the Counteſs, as her repreſentative, had received from the Count, and the piece concludes with a reſolution to proceed to celebrate the happy marriage of Figero and Suſan, and ſome pointed reflections upon the Follies of the Day.

Such is the fable of the *Follies of a Day*, which was in the hands of the tranſlator *three weeks* only, before he preſented it to the manager, and, in the words of Mr. *Lewis*, who gave it out for the ſucceeding evening, "was read, ſtudied, and performed, in the courſe of a *fortnight*," which circumſtance he urged "in apology for the want of an epilogue, and in excuſe for ſuch defects as might be obſerved in the courſe of the performance." The diſpatch with which the comedy has been brought forward may account for its not appearing in ſo perfect a ſtate as a future performance may render it.

This compoſition is light; the incidents are numerous, and well contrived; but thoſe ſituations on which the *denouement* principally depends exceed the verge of probability too much for Engliſh *comedy*, but which the licence of the French theatre may warrant. The dialogue is neat, and the ſpirit of the original well preſerved. If the effect of ſome of the points is diminiſhed, it is in a trifling degree; and ſuch a failure as is a certain attendant on *tranſlation*. The piece was throughout well received, and was given out with general applauſe.

REFLECTION.

AMBITIOUS men who meet with diſappointments either become quite deſperate, or ſink into a ſtate of indolence and inſenſibility.

Extract

Extract from Mr. Erſkine's Speech in Defence of the Rev. William Davies Shipley, Dean of St. Aſaph, who was tried for a Libel, Auguſt 6th, at Shrewſbury, before Judge Buller and a Special Jury.

(Continued from page 318.)

GENTLEMEN, I come now to a point very material for your conſideration; namely, that even if this innocent paper were admitted to be a libel, the publication would not be criminal, if you, the jury, ſaw reaſon to believe that it was not publiſhed by the Dean with a criminal intention. It is true, that if a paper containing ſeditious and libellous matter be publiſhed, the publiſher is *prima facie* guilty of ſedition, the bad intention being a legal inference from the act of publiſhing: but it is equally true, that he may rebut that inference, by ſhewing that he publiſhed it innocently. This was declared by Lord Mansfield, in the caſe of the King and Woodfall; where his lordſhip ſaid, that the fact of publication would in that inſtance have conſtituted guilt, if the paper was a libel; becauſe the defendant had given no evidence to the jury to repel the legal inference of guilt, as ariſing from the publication; but he ſaid, at the ſame time, that ſuch legal inference was to be repelled by proof, in the following words:—"There may be caſes, where the fact of the publication even of a libel may be juſtified or excuſed as lawful or innocent; for no fact which is not criminal, even though the paper be a libel, can amount to a publication of which a defendant ought to be found guilty." *

Here Mr. Erſkine entered into a detail of the Dean's conduct with regard to the pamphlet, to ſhew that his motives in publiſhing it were innocent. He ſtated to the jury, that the pamphlet was written by Sir William Jones, that it was delivered by the Dean, at the deſire of the Flintſhire committee, of which he was a member, to a Mr. Jones, to be tranſlated into Welſh, that on its being repreſented by certain perſons as likely to do miſchief if circulated among the ignorant multitude, the Dean put a ſtop to the intended publication in the Welſh tongue, on his own authority; but that, on finding himſelf accuſed by Mr. Fitzmaurice at the public meetings of the county of having had a deſign to publiſh a pamphlet containing treaſonable and ſeditious doctrines, he directed a few Engliſh copies to be publiſhed, as the beſt vindication of the groundleſs calumny that had been caſt upon him. Mr. Erſkine having explained this, and the points to which he meaned to call evidence, came next to touch on the particular province of the jury on this occaſion. Here, he ſaid, he found himſelf under the neceſſity of differing from the opinion of Lord Mansfield, and proceeded as follows:

Gentlemen, the opinion I allude to is, that *libel or no libel* is a queſtion of law for the judge, your juriſdiction being confined to the fact of publication. And if this was all that was meant by the poſition, though I could never admit it to be conſonant with reaſon or law, it would not affect me in the preſent inſtance, ſince all that it would amount to would be, that my lord, and not you, would deliver that opinion which would guide the preſent verdict. But what I am afraid of upon this occaſion is, that neither of you are to give it; for ſo my friend has expreſsly put it. "My lord (ſays he) will probably not give you his opinion whether it be a libel or not, becauſe, as he will tell you, it is a queſtion open upon the record; and that if Mr. Erſkine thinks the publication innocent, he may move to arreſt the judgement." Now, this is juſt the moſt artful and the moſt mortal ſtab that can be given to juſtice, and to my innocent client. All I wiſh is his lordſhip's judgement, to guide your's in determining whether this pamphlet be or be not a libel; becauſe, knowing the ſcope of his underſtanding and profeſſional ability, I have a moral certainty that his opinion would be favourable. If, therefore, libel or no libel be a queſtion of law, as is aſſerted by Mr. Bearcroft, I call for his lordſhip's judgement upon that queſtion, according to the regular courſe of all trials where the law and the fact are blended; in all which caſes the notorious office of the judge is to inſtruct the conſciences of the jury to draw a correct legal concluſion from the facts in evidence before them. A jury are no more bound to return a ſpecial verdict in caſes of libel, than upon other trials criminal and civil where law is mixed with fact; but are to find generally upon both, receiving, as they conſtantly do receive in every court at Weſtminſter, the opinion of the judge both on the evidence and the law.

Say the contrary who will, I aſſert this to be the genuine, unrepealed conſtitution of England; and, therefore, if the learned judge ſhall tell you that this pamphlet is in the abſtract a libel; though I ſhall not agree that you are therefore bound to find the defendant guilty unleſs you think ſo likewiſe, yet I ſhall certainly think that it ought to have very great weight with you, and that you ſhould not raſhly, and without great conſideration, go againſt it. But if you are only to find the fact of publiſhing, which is not even diſputed; and the judge is to tell you, that the matter being on the record, he ſhall ſhut himſelf up in ſilence, and give no opinion at all as to the libellous and ſeditious tendency of the paper, and yet ſhall nevertheleſs expect you to affix the epithet of guilty to the publication of a thing, the guilt of which you are forbid, and he refuſes, to examine; miſerable indeed is the condition into which we are fallen! For if you, following ſuch directions, bring in a verdict of guilty, without finding the publication a libel, or the publiſher ſeditious; and I afterwards, in mitigation of puniſhment, apply to that humanity and mercy which is never deaf when it can be addreſſed conſiſtently with the law; I ſhall be told by the judges, "You are eſtopped, Sir,

* Burrows's Reports.

Sir, by the verdict: we cannot hear you ſay your client was miſtaken, but not guilty; for had that been the opinion of the jury, they had a juriſdiction to acquit him.

Such is the way in which the liberties of Engliſhmen are, by this new doctrine, to be ſhuffled about from jury to court, without having any ſolid foundation to reſt on. I call this the effect of new doctrines, becauſe I do not find them ſupported by that current of ancient precedents which conſtitutes Engliſh law.

We all know, that by the immemorial uſage of this country, no man in a criminal caſe could ever be compelled to plead a ſpecial plea; for although our anceſtors ſettled an accurate boundary between law and fact, obliging the party defendant who could not deny the latter to ſhew his juſtification to the court; yet a man accuſed of a crime had always a right to throw himſelf by a general plea upon the juſtice of his peers; and on ſuch general iſſue, his evidence to the jury might be ever as broad and general as if he had pleaded a ſpecial juſtification. The reaſon of this diſtinction is obvious.

The rights of property depend upon various intricate rules, which require much learning to adjuſt, and much preciſion to give them ſtability; but crimes conſiſt wholly in intention; and of that which paſſes in the breaſt of an Engliſhman as the motives of his actions none but an Engliſh jury ſhall judge. It is therefore impoſſible, in moſt criminal caſes, to ſeparate law from fact; and conſequently, whether a writing be or be not a libel never can be an abſtract legal queſtion for judges. And this poſition is proved by the immemorial practice of courts, the forms of which are founded in legal reaſon: for that very libel over which it ſeems you are not to entertain any juriſdiction is always read, and often delivered to you out of court for your conſideration.

The adminiſtration of criminal juſtice in the hands of the people is the baſis of all freedom. While that remains there can be no tyranny, becauſe the people will not execute tyrannical laws on themſelves. Whenever it is loſt, liberty muſt fall along with it, becauſe the ſword of juſtice falls into the hands of men, who, however independent, have no common intereſt with the maſs of the people. Our whole hiſtory is therefore checquered with the ſtruggle of our anceſtors to maintain this important privilege, which in caſes of libel has been too often a ſhameful and diſgraceful ſubject of controverſy. For the ancient government of this country not being founded, like the modern, upon that knowledge which the people have of its excellence, but ſupported by ancient ſuperſtitions, and the laſh of power, it is no wonder that it ſaw the ſeeds of its deſtruction in a free preſs. Printing, therefore, upon the revival of letters, when the lights of philoſophy led to the detection of theſe preſcriptive uſurpations, was conſidered as a matter of ſtate, and ſubjected to the control of licencers appointed by the crown: and although our anceſtors had ſtipulated by Magna Charta that no freeman ſhould be judged but by his peers, the courts of Star Chamber and High Commiſſion, conſiſting of privy counſellors, erected during pleaſure, oppoſed themſelves to that freedom of conſcience and civil opinion, which even then were laying the foundations of the Revolution. Whoever wrote on the principles of government was pilloried in the Star Chamber, and whoever expoſed the errors of a falſe religion was proſecuted by the Commiſſion Court.

But no power can ſuperſede the privileges of men in ſociety, when once the lights of ſcience have ariſen amongſt them. The prerogatives which former princes exerciſed with ſafety, and even with popularity, were not to be tolerated in the days of the firſt Charles, and our anceſtors inſiſted that theſe arbitrary tribunals ſhould be aboliſhed. Why did they inſiſt upon that abolition? Was it that the queſtion of libel, which was their principal juriſdiction, ſhould be determined only by the judges at Weſtminſter? —In the preſent times, even ſuch a reform, though very defective, might be conſiſtent with reaſon, becauſe the judges are now free, honourable, independent, and ſagacious men; but in thoſe days they were wretches; libels upon all judicature; and inſtead of admiring the wiſdom of our anceſtors, if that had been their policy, I ſhould have held them up to the ſcoff of poſterity; ſince, in the times when theſe unconſtitutional tribunals were ſupplanted, the courts of Weſtminſter-Hall were filled with judges equally the tools of power as thoſe in the Star Chamber; and the whole policy of the change conſiſted in that principle, which was then never diſputed, viz. That the judges at Weſtminſter in criminal caſes were but a part of the court, and could only adminiſter juſtice through the medium of a jury.

When the people, by the aid of an upright parliament, had thus ſucceeded in reviving the conſtitutional trial by the country, the next courſe taken by the miniſters of the crown was to pollute what they could not deſtroy: ſheriffs devoted to power were appointed, and corrupt juries packed, to ſacrifice the rights of their fellow-citizens, under the maſk of a popular trial. This was practiſed by Charles the Second; and was made one of the charges againſt King James, for which he was expelled the kingdom. When juries could not be found to their minds, judges were daring enough to brow-beat juries, and to dictate to them what they called the law; and in Charles the Second's time an attempt was made, which, if it had proved ſucceſsful, would have been deciſive.

In the year 1670, Penn and Mead, two Quakers, being indicted for *ſeditiouſly* preaching to a multitude *tumultuouſly* aſſembled in Gracechurch-ſtreet, were tried before the recorder of London, who told the jury that they had nothing to do but to find whether the defendants had preached or not; for that, as to whether the matter or the intention of their preaching were ſeditious, theſe were queſtions of law, and not of fact, which they were to keep to at their peril. The jury, after ſome debate, found Penn guilty of ſpeaking to people in Gracechurch-ſtreet; and on the recorder's telling them that they meant, no doubt, that he was ſpeaking to a *tumult* of people there, he was informed by the foreman, that they allowed of no ſuch words in their finding, but adhered to their former verdict.

dict. The recorder refuſed to receive it, and deſired them to withdraw, on which they again retired, and brought in a general verdict of acquittal; which the court conſidering as a contempt, ſet a fine of forty marks upon each of them, and to lie in priſon till paid. Edward Buſhel, one of the jurors (to whom we are almoſt as much indebted as to Mr. Hampden, who brought the caſe of ſhip-money before the court of Exchequer) refuſed to pay his fine, and, being impriſoned in conſequence of the refuſal, ſued out his writ of Habeas Corpus, which, with the cauſe of his commitment *(viz. his refuſing to find according to the direction of the court in matter of law)* was returned by the ſheriffs of London to the court of Common Pleas; when Lord Chief Juſtice Vaughan, to his immortal honour, addreſſed himſelf thus:—"We muſt take off this veil and colour of words, which make a ſhew of being ſomething, but are in fact nothing. If the meaning of theſe words, *Finding againſt the direction of the court in matter of law*, be, that if the judge, having heard the evidence given in court (for he knows no other) ſhall tell the jury upon this evidence, that the law is for the crown, and they, under the pain of fine and impriſonment, are to find accordingly, every man ſees that the jury is but a troubleſome delay, great charge, and of no uſe in determining right and wrong; and therefore the trials by them may be better aboliſhed than continued; which were a ſtrange and new-founded concluſion, after a trial ſo celebrated for many hundreds of years in this kingdom." He then applied this ſound doctrine with double force to criminal caſes, and diſcharged the upright juror from his illegal commitment.

This determination of the right of jurors to find a general verdict was never afterwards queſtioned by ſucceeding judges, not even in the great caſe of the ſeven biſhops, on which the diſpenſing power and the perſonal fate of King James himſelf in a great meaſure depended. Theſe conſcientious prelates were impriſoned in the Tower, and proſecuted by information for having petitioned King James the Second to be excuſed from reading in their churches the declaration of indulgence which he had publiſhed contrary to law. The trial was had at the bar of the court of King's-Bench, when the Attorney-General of that day told the jury, that they had nothing to do but with the bare fact of publication, and ſaid he ſhould therefore make no anſwer to the arguments of the biſhop's counſel, as to whether the petition was or was not a libel. But Chief Juſtice Wright interrupted him, and ſaid, "Yes, Mr. Attorney, I will tell you what they offer, which it will lie upon you to anſwer: they would have you ſhew the jury how this petition has diſturbed the government, or diminiſhed the King's authority." So ſay I. I would have Mr. Bearcroft ſhew you, gentlemen, how this dialogue has diſturbed the King's government, excited diſloyalty and diſaffection to his perſon, and ſtirred up diſorders within theſe kingdoms.

In the caſe of the biſhops, Mr. Juſtice Powell followed the Chief Juſtice, ſaying to the jury, "I have given my opinion, *but the whole matter is before you, gentlemen, and you will judge of it.*" Nor was it withdrawn from their judgement; for although the majority of the court were of opinion that it was a libel, and had ſo publickly declared themſelves from the bench, yet, by the unanimous judgement of all the judges, after the court's own opinion had been pronounced by way of charge to the jury, the petition itſelf, which contained no innuendoes to be filled up as facts, was delivered into their hands, to be carried out of court, for their deliberation. The jury accordingly withdrew from the bar, carrying the libel with them. The deciſion was in favour of freedom, for the reverend fathers were acquitted; and though acquitted in direct oppoſition to the judgement of the court, yet it never occurred, even to thoſe arbitrary men who preſided in it, to caſt upon them a cenſure or a frown.

I ought not to leave the ſubject of theſe doctrines, which in the libels of a few years paſt were imputed to the noble earl of whom I formerly ſpoke, without acknowledging that Lord Mansfield was neither the original author of them, nor the copier of them from theſe impure ſources: it is my duty to ſay, that Lord Chief Juſtice Lee, in the caſe of the King againſt Owen, had recently laid down the ſame opinions before him But then both of theſe great judges always conducted themſelves on trials of this ſort as the learned judge conducts himſelf to-day; conſidering the jury as open to all the arguments of the defendant's council. The practice, therefore, of theſe great judges is a ſufficient anſwer to their opinions; for if it be the law of England, that the jury may not decide on the queſtion of libel, the ſame law ought to extend its authority to prevent their being told by counſel that they may.

There is indeed no end of the abſurdities which ſuch a doctrine involves; for, ſuppoſe that this proſecutor, inſtead of indicting my reverend friend for publiſhing this dialogue, had indicted him for publiſhing the Bible, beginning at the firſt book of Geneſis, and ending at the end of the Revelations, without the addition or ſubtraction of a ſingle letter, and without an *innuendo* to point a libellous application, only putting in at the beginning of the indictment, that he publiſhed it with a blaſphemous intention; on the trial for ſuch a publication, Mr. Bearcroft would gravely ſay, "Gentlemen of the Jury, you muſt certainly find by your verdict, that the defendant is guilty of this indictment, *i.e.* guilty of publiſhing the Bible with the intentions charged by it. To be ſure, every body will laugh when they hear it, and the conviction can do him no poſſible harm; for the court of King's-Bench will determine that it is not a libel, and he will be diſcharged from the conſequences of the verdict."

Gentlemen, I defy the moſt ingenious man living to make a diſtinction between that caſe and the preſent; and in this way you are deſired to ſport with your oaths, by pronouncing my reverend friend to be a criminal, without either determining yourſelves, or hearing a determination, or even an inſinuation, from the judge that any crime has been committed. But it ſeems your verdict would be no puniſhment, if judgement on it was afterwards arreſted. I am ſure, if

if I thought the Dean ſo loſt to ſenſibility as to feel it no puniſhment, he ſhould find another counſel to defend him. But I know his nature better. I know that, conſcious as he is of his own purity, he would leave this court, hanging down his head in ſorrow, if he was held out by your verdict a ſeditious ſubject, and a diſturber of the peace of his country; and that he would feel the arreſt of judgement, which would follow in the term upon his formal appearance in a court as a criminal, to be a cruel inſult upon his innocence, rather than a triumph over the unjuſt proſecutors of his pretended guilt.

Let me, therefore, conclude with reminding you, gentlemen, that if you find the defendant guilty, not believing that the thing publiſhed is a libel, or that the intention of the publiſher was ſeditious, your verdict and your opinion will be at variance, and it will then lie between God and your own conſciences to reconcile the contradiction.

As the friend of my client, and the friend of my country, I ſhall feel much ſorrow, and you yourſelves will probably hereafter regret it, when the ſeaſon of reparation is fled. But why ſhould I indulge ſuch unpleaſant apprehenſions, when in reality I fear nothing? I know it is impoſſible for Engliſh gentlemen, ſitting in the place you do, to pronounce this to be a ſeditious paper; much leſs, upon the bare fact of publication, explained by the prefixed advertiſement, and the defendant's general character and deportment, to give credit to that ſeditious purpoſe which is neceſſary to convert the publication even of a libel itſelf into a crime.

THE MONTHLY CHRONOLOGY.

WEDNESDAY, *Nov.* 24,

CAME on to be argued, in the court of King's-Bench, the return to the writ of mandamus brought by Mr. Wooldridge, to be reſtored to the office of alderman; which was very ably argued by Mr. Garrow, on the part of Mr. Wooldridge, and by Mr. Gibbs on the part of the City of London; when the court were of opinion, that if a man, either by his own act, or by any other means, was brought into a ſituation which rendered him incapable of performing the duties of his office, it was fit and proper that another perſon ſhould be appointed in his ſtead. That it appeared by the return, that Mr. Wooldridge's impriſonment totally incapacitated him from diſcharging the ſeveral duties required of him as an alderman of London; and that the caſes cited by Mr. Gibbs to that point were very ſtrong indeed.

Mr. Garrow wanting a further argument, the court granted the ſame, expreſſing an earneſt deſire that the whole law reſpecting corporations ſhould be rendered as certain as poſſible. It, therefore, ſtands over till next Term.

SATURDAY, 27.

This morning, Chriſtopher Atkinſon, Eſq. the corn-factor, was brought up to the court of King's-Bench to receive judgement, when Judge Willes addreſſed him in ſubſtance as follows:

"I am to inform you, that, beſides the offence of fraud, there is added the very great crime of wilful and corrupt perjury, to prove the depravity of your mind, and theſe on the fulleſt and moſt ample conviction of facts are made evident to us, and to your country. You have ſet up a defence by affidavits ſince your trial; but that defence is only an aggravation of your guilt; it is a ſubterfuge to do away truth. You are not only the corn-*factor*, but the corn-*ſeller*. You acted in both capacities. You ſold your own corn, and had a profit on the ſale: this made you a ſeller. You bought the corn, and had a profit on the buying: this made you a factor. But your oath to the commiſſioners ſtates, that you had only a certain profit on the commiſſion of buying. The ſtrongeſt evidence has proved the falſity of this oath; and on that evidence you have been moſt juſtly found guilty of both the fraud and the falſehood. Your large connexions, and extenſive engagements, gave you a great power in regulating the price at market, and your acting in a double capacity made that power moſt dangerous to the community at a very critical period of public affairs. How you exerciſed your diſcretion is plain: for the proof of your deceiving the commiſſioners, and wronging your country, was ſo palpable to the one, that the board diſmiſſed you; and ſo clear to the other, that the jury found you guilty. You contracted for 6d. per pound profit. You ſwore that you had no more; but you perjured yourſelf flagrantly and knowingly. You have no plea of excuſe that the money paid to you was paid to you on account; becauſe your charges were regularly adjuſted, and the ſpecifick ſums allowed to each article diſcharged in full by the checks for the exact totals. No balance bill, as you would inſinuate, did, or could exiſt, under ſuch circumſtances; and therefore the court conſiders your plea on that point, as well as your being your own factor, a ſubterfuge, calculated for uſe at any time.

"I ſhall not endeavour to aggravate your crime, for, if you have feeling, it muſt ſufficiently pain you in your preſent ſituation.—There remains nothing more for me to ſay, but the diſagreeable neceſſity of pronouncing the ſentence of the law; which is,

"That you, Chriſtopher Atkinſon, be committed for one whole year to the priſon of this court: that once during that time you ſtand upon the pillory, near the Corn-market, for the ſpace of one hour, between the hours of twelve and two of the clock: that you pay a fine of two thouſand pounds: and that you remain in priſon untill ſuch fine is paid."

Mr. Atkinſon has applied for a writ of error againſt the judgement of the court.

Same day was determined, on a writ of error, in the Exchequer Chamber, at Weſtminſter, the long conteſted queſtion between the ward of bridge and the proprietors of the London-bridge waterworks, as to their rateability to the aſſeſſment made

made towards the damages occaſioned by the riots in 1780, when, after a ſolemn argument, the judges were unanimouſly of opinion the proprietors were rateable, and accordingly reverſed the judgement obtained by them in the court of King's-Bench.

This night's gazette contains his Majeſty's proclamation, that the parliament, which now ſtands prorogued to the 2d of December, be on that day further prorogued to the 25th of January next, then to be held for the deſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs.—Likewiſe his Majeſty's order in council, that the liberty of entering into bond for the payment, as well of the duty commonly called the Old Subſidy, as of all the further duties due upon tobacco imported directly from the territories of the United States of America into the ſeveral ports mentioned in the orders of the 30th of July laſt, ſhall, in all reſpects, be extended to tobacco imported into and exported from the port of Lancaſter.

TUESDAY, 30,

The Royal Society held their anniverſary meeting, at their apartments in Somerſet-Place, in the Strand, when the preſident, Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart. in the name of the ſociety, preſented Sir Godfrey Copley's gold medal to Dr. Edward Waring, for his paper "on the ſummation of ſeries, whoſe general term (Z) is a determinate function of the diſtance from the firſt term of the ſeries."—The preſident, on this occaſion, delivered a ſhort and elegant ſpeech on the ſubjects contained in Dr. Waring's paper.

The ſociety afterwards proceeded to the choice of the council and officers for the enſuing year, when, on examining the ballot, it appeared that the following gentlemen were elected of the council:

Of the old council:

Sir Joſeph Banks, Bart.	Henry Viſc. Palmerſton,
Thomas Aſtle, Eſq.	Joſeph Planta, Eſq.
Charles Blagden, M.D.	Geo. John Earl Spenſer,
Alex. Garden, M. D.	William Watſon, M.D.
Con. J. Lord Mulgrave,	Samuel Wegg, Eſq.
Sir W. Muſgrave, Bart.	

Of the new council:

Alexander Aubert, Eſq.	Rev. R. Price, LL. D.
Henry Cavendiſh, Eſq.	Major Gen. W. Roy,
John Hunter, Eſq.	Mr. John Smeaton,
Richard Kirwan, Eſq.	Mr. William Wales,
Charles Viſc. Mahon,	Rev F. Wollaſton, LL.B

The officers were: Sir Joſeph Banks, preſident; Charles Blagden, M. D. Joſeph Planta, Eſq. ſecretaries; Samuel Wegg, Eſq. treaſurer.

SUNDAY, *Dec.* 5,

A violent ſtorm aroſe at ſea, with heavy rain, from S. S. E. which continued with ſhort intermiſſion for ſeveral days, and did great damage to the ſhipping along the eaſt coaſt of the kingdom, from Yarmouth, northward to Aberdeen. Many veſſels foundered at ſea, and about 150 were driven a-ſhore or wrecked within ſight of the land. On ſhore, the gale was attended with a heavy fall of ſnow, which rendered the roads for ſeveral days impaſſable.

FRIDAY, 10,

Being the anniverſary of the inſtitution of the Royal Academy, a general aſſembly of the academicians was held at the Royal Academy, Somerſet-Place, when the following premiums were declared and given, viz. A gold medal to Mr. Thomas Proctor, for the beſt hiſtorical picture in oil-colours, the ſubject of which was taken from Shakſpeare's Tempeſt. A gold medal to Mr. Charles Roſſi, for the beſt model of a bas-relief, the ſubject of which was Venus conducting Helen to Paris. A gold medal to Mr. George Hatfield, for the beſt deſign in architecture, the ſubject of which was plans, elevations, and ſections of a national priſon, calculated to keep the priſoners in ſafety, to prevent mutiny, and to afford them ſuch conveniencies as may be neceſſary for the preſervation of their health. Four ſilver medals for drawings of academy figures were given to Mr. H. Singleton, Mr. John Ramberg, Mr. Alexander Monies, and Mr. Charles Hodges. Two ſilver medals for models of academy figures were given to Mr. John Alefounder and Mr. Charles Horwell. A ſilver medal for a drawing in architecture, being the weſt front, with the ſpire, of St. Martin's in the Fields, done from actual meaſurement, was given to Mr. John Bond.

After the medals were given, the preſident delivered a diſcourſe to the ſtudents.

The aſſembly then proceeded to elect the officers for the year enſuing, when Sir Joſhua Reynolds was elected preſident.

Council.	Viſitors.
J. B. Cipriani, Eſq.	John Bacon, Eſq.
J. S. Copley, Eſq.	Edward Burch, Eſq.
Rev. Mr. Wm. Peters,	Charles Catton, Eſq.
Benjamin Weſt, Eſq.	J. S. Copley, Eſq.
John Bacon, Eſq.	Benjamin Weſt, Eſq.
Sir William Chambers,	James Barry, Eſq.
Richard Coſway, Eſq.	J. Bap. Cipriani, Eſq.
Paul Sanby, Eſq.	P. J. De Loutherbourg, Eſq.
	Jer. Meyer, Eſq.

Same day, at the Old-Bailey, Capt. Kenneth Mackenzie, late commander of his Majeſty's fort at Moree, on the coaſt of Africa, was convicted of the wilful murther of Kenneth Murray Mackenzie, a private ſoldier in the ſaid fort, by faſtening him to the mouth of a loaded cannon, and ordering it to be fired, by which means the man was blown to pieces.

By the evidence for the proſecution, it appeared that Mackenzie, the private, who was related to the domeſtick of a noble lord then at the head of adminiſtration, by whoſe intereſt he was three times reſpited from capital punithment, was ſent from England with other convicts, who, to the number of ſeventeen, formed, with five volunteers, the whole garriſon of Moree—That the deceaſed was firſt an adjutant under the command of Capt. Mackenzie, but deſerted twice, and was reduced to the ranks—He was then made a priſoner at large, but deſerted a third time—The captain ſent a party in ſearch of him, after a moſt ſevere correction of 1500 laſhes inflicted upon the ſentinel who ſuffered the deceaſed to paſs—the priſoner, thinking the deceaſed was ſecreted by the blacks, fired two guns into one of their ſettlements, which had the deſired effect, in making them bring back the deſerter. When the deceaſed was ſurrendered, the captain ordered him to be tied to a gun—one or two of the men offered their

mediation,

mediation; the priſoner threatened to blow out *their* brains, and held a piſtol to them; then gave the ſignal, and the gun was fired, which ſcattered the deceaſed's body into pieces.

Upon croſs-examination, it appeared that the deceaſed, three days before his execution, had ſent his clothes to the Dutch fort, and betrayed a diſpoſition to deſert.

Some witneſſes were called on behalf of the priſoner, to juſtify the act from neceſſity, and in defence of the fort, which was intended to be given up by the deceaſed and his confederates, who had meditated to murther the captain; but it was inſiſted on by the counſel for the crown, that the captain ſhould have ſent the deceaſed to Cape-Coaſt, and called a court-martial. On the other hand, it was allowed that there were no officers to compoſe a court-martial. Then it was contended, he ſhould have been confined, and ſent to England. To this it was replyed, that at Moree there was not a place of ſafety, but at Cape-Coaſt there was.

Judge Willes, in his charge, obſerved, that the caſe reſted on two queſtions: Firſt, Was the priſoner juſtifyed by martial law? Secondly, Was it an act of neceſſity?—Moſt clearly it was indefenſible by martial law? The priſoner would not hear the man, but without any form of law put him to death. If the Jury, therefore, found him guilty, he deſerved a ſevere condemnation. As to the other point, the jury would maturely conſider it. Accordingly, they withdrew for above two hours, and then brought in their verdict *Guilty*, with a recommendation. Sentence of death was immediately pronounced by the recorder, but, in conſequence of the recommendation of the jury, Judge Willes reſpited the priſoner for a week, to lay his caſe before his Majeſty, ſince which he has been further reſpited till the 7th of January next.

SATURDAY, 11.

This day, at eleven o'clock, came on before Lord Chief Baron Skynner, and a ſpecial jury, at Guildhall, the new tryal directed by the Court of Exchequer, in an action of damages, brought by Capt. Sutton, of the Iſis, againſt Commodore Johnſtone, for maliciouſly and unjuſtly ſuperſeding the captain in his command of the Iſis man of war, at Port Praya, on the 22d of April, 1781.* The trial laſted till Sunday, at two o'clock, when the jury gave a verdict for Captain Sutton, of ſix thouſand pounds damages. There was a greater number of witneſſes examined than perhaps ever on any former trial. Among theſe the evidence of Admiral Edwards was remarkable, and bids fair to revive a ſubject almoſt forgotten. He was aſked by the counſel for Commodore Johnſtone, whether he knew of any officer who had diſobeyed the admiral's ſignal? He anſwered *Yes*. He was deſired to give the inſtance. He ſaid that he had himſelf, with five other officers, diſobeyed a ſignal, and in doing ſo he was of opinion he had done nothing contrary to his duty as a good officer. The ſignal was to join, with a view to engage the enemy; but as his ſhip was diſabled, and unfit for a freſh engagement, he thought it prudent not to riſque the loſs of a whole fleet, by taking diſabled ſhips into action. This evidence was given by the admiral with great firmneſs, and evinced that he was of opinion that inferior officers were not in *all* caſes left without a diſcretionary power.

MONDAY, 13.

This day came on to be tried before Lord Manſfield, and a ſpecial jury of London, an action brought by Miſs Anne Smith, the daughter of a reputable tradeſman at Oxford, againſt Mr. Adye, ſon of a clothier in Glouceſterſhire, for breach of promiſe of marriage.—The acquaintance between the parties commenced when the defendant was a ſtudent at Oxford; and he continued a correſpondence, with many promiſes of marriage, during five years, when he became acquainted with a Miſs Vines, whom he married. The diſappointment affected the young lady (whoſe character appeared to be irreproachable) ſo violently, that her life was deſpaired of for ſeveral months. This fact was proved by Dr. Parſons of Oxford. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, in 4000l. damages, with coſts.

TUESDAY, 16.

The following daring attempt at a robbery was made at Mr. Rice's houſe, at Tooting. About five o'clock, two of a gang rang the bell of the outer gate, but the footman ſuſpecting their appearance, refuſed to open it; they then ſwore they would force the gate, which induced the footman to run into the houſe, and call the coachman, who, with a bricklayer's labourer, came out to his aſſiſtance. The coachman was armed with a blunderbuſs, which he attempted to fire, but it unfortunately flaſhed in the pan, upon which the villains inſtantly attacked him with their cutlaſſes, and wounded him in a ſhocking manner; and at the ſame time another of the gang diſcharged a piſtol at the bricklayer, and lodged two balls in his head. As the gang was now increaſed to ſeven, the footman made the beſt of his way into the houſe, and gave his maſter the alarm in time to enable him to lock himſelf in. He then got over a garden wall, and alarmed the town of Tooting, which he did ſo expeditiouſly, that the villains decamped over the common, with no booty but the coachman's blunderbuſs.

MONDAY, 20.

The remains of Dr. Samuel Johnſon were interred in Weſtminſter-Abbey. The proceſſion, conſiſting of a hearſe and ſix with the corpſe, and twelve mourning coaches and four, ſet out from Bolt-court, Fleet-ſtreet, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, followed by ſeveral gentlemen's carriages. At one the corpſe arrived at the Abbey, where it was met by Dr. Taylor, who read the funeral ſervice, and ſeveral prebendaries, and conducted to the poets corner, where it was laid cloſe to the remains of the late David Garrick, Eſq. The pall was ſupported by gentlemen of the literary club, of which Dr. Johnſon was one of the founders: viz. Sir Joſeph Banks, Sir Charles Bunbury, Edmund Burke, William Wyndham, Stephen Langton, and George Colman, Eſqrs.

The following are the names of the principal perſons who attended at this ſolemnity, viz. Sir

* See Mag. for June, p. 503.

Joſhua Reynolds, Sir John Hawkins, and Dr. Scott, executors.

Four gentlemen of the Literary Club, viz. George Steevens, Edmond Malone, Richard Burke, Eſqrs. and Dr. Burney.

Rev. Dr. Farmer, maſter of Emanuel College, in Cambridge; Gen. Paoli, Dr. Brockleſby, Dr. Wright, Rev. Mr. Stubbs, Rev. Mr. Strahan, Mr. Cruikſhank, Mr. Steward, Mr. Hool, Mr. Henderſon, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Du Moulin, Mr. Saſtre, Mr. Burney, &c. &c.

TUESDAY, 21,

The ſeſſion ended at the Old-Bailey, when 32 convicts received judgement of death; 43 were ſentenced to be tranſported; 12 to be kept to hard labour in the houſe of correction, ſeveral of whom to be whipped; 31 whipped and diſcharged; four whipped on the keys; two to be impriſoned in Newgate, and 28 diſcharged by proclamation.

From the laſt part of the ſeſſions-paper of the laſt mayoralty it appears—that in the mayoralty of Sir William Plomer, in 1782, were tryed 688
Nathaniel Newnham, Eſq. 1783, - - 818
Robert Peckham, Eſq. 1784, - - 1037
Capital convicts in 1782, - 98
Ditto - - - 1783, - 170*
Ditto - - - 1784, - 149

* In the 170 this year were comprehended a number of returned tranſports.

WEDNESDAY, 29,

The following malefactors were executed before Newgate: Richard Dodd, Henry Moor, James, alias Joſeph Treble, and George Hands, for robberies; George Owen for publiſhing an order to deliver goods; William Ryan, for adminiſtering to a will under an aſſumed name and character; and William Coombs, for being found at large before the expiration of the term for which he had been tranſported.

SCOTLAND.

THE commutation tax does not ſeem to be much reliſhed in Scotland. On the 27th of laſt month, the commiſſioners of ſupply for the county of Edinburgh determined two appeals in favour of the ſubject, which will go a great way to render the tax unproductive, at leaſt for the preſent year. The firſt was in the caſe of a houſe belonging to Lord Adam Gordon, which had been inhabited for ſeveral years back only by ſervants, to air the rooms and take care of the furniture, and they had been removed to an out-houſe before the commencement of the act. The commiſſioners were unanimouſly of opinion that the houſe was not chargeable. The ſecond was on a houſe inhabited by a *factor*, or collector of rents, to the Duke of Buccleugh. On this caſe it was argued, that as the inhabitant paid no rent for his houſe it was the property of the Duke, who was already charged for two houſes, and therefore not liable for a third. The plea was held good by the commiſſioners, and will exempt almoſt every collecter of rents in Scotland. In the former caſe, it was even contended that the new duty is not chargeable on any houſe in Scotland, becauſe it is only leviable, by the ſtatute, upon houſes already charged at *three ſhillings*; whereas, no houſe in Scotland is charged above *one ſhilling*.

The committee of citizens of Edinburgh have applied to the Duke of Richmond to ſupport their petition to parliament for altering the preſent mode of electing their repreſentatives. The Duke has returned the following anſwer to their ſecretary:

"SIR, *Whitehall.*

"I received your letter, incloſing the reſolutions of the citizens of Edinburgh, and requeſting my aſſiſtance in ſupport of their petition to parliament for altering the preſent mode of electing their repreſentatives.

"I truſt, Sir, that the part I have taken in ſupport of every meaſure that tends to reſtore to the whole nation the right of every individual to have a voice in electing the repreſentative who is to make laws by which he is bound will be a ſufficient pledge, that I ſhould ſupport every plan for extending the right of ſuffrage beyond its preſent narrow limits.

"The citizens of Edinburgh may, therefore, be aſſured, that I ſhall always be ready to aſſiſt the reform they propoſe; and I am happy to ſee that they are taking thoſe ſteps which will prove that they are in earneſt in their attempts to recover their rights. I am, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

"RICHMOND, LENNOX, AND AUBIGNY."

Thomas M'Gruger, Eſq.

EAST-INDIES.

THE report concerning the fate of General Matthews, mentioned in our laſt, is but too well confirmed. Circumſtances are variouſly related, but there is no diſagreement with regard to the fact. General Matthews was undoubtedly deſtroyed, and, as is generally believed, by poiſon. The field officers, moſt of the captains, and ſome of the ſubalterns, ſhared the ſame fate. Beſides thoſe who were cut off by poiſon, many, as well officers as privates, periſhed miſerably in the courſe of a long march up the Myſore country, loaded with irons, deſtitute of every comfort, and of every neceſſary. The ſurvivors were ſtill further reduced by a long and rigorous impriſonment.

On the 22d of this month a letter from Mr. Haſtings was read at the India-Houſe, which involved a prodigious quantity of matter and ſpeculation. We ſay ſpeculation, for the ſanguine and eager prognoſtications of the governour-general are by no means to be reckoned upon as facts. At preſent, want of room will permit us to ſtate only one incident, which Mr. Haſtings himſelf conſiders as of the firſt importance. It is contained in a poſtſcript, dated the 11th of April. The heir apparent to the throne of Delhi, who is at leaſt thirty-ſix years of age, has eloped from that court. The country was conſequently every where alarmed, and the paſſes guarded, that the royal youth might not eſcape. Orders had reached Lucknow, where Mr. Haſtings was, to the ſame effect. But, before any meaſures of this kind could be executed, very different mandates had been iſſued from the Supreme Court at Delhi, that the Prince ſhould every where be received with all the honours due to his

his rank. The Nabob of Lucknow being apprised of this circumstance, all possible preparations were made, and the prince was met about eighteen miles distant from town by whatever was necessary to treat the son of the Great Mogul with the honours which became his sovereignty. The Nabob and Mr. Hastings did homage to him on their knees. He was in great distress for almost every necessary of life. In the procession Mr. Hastings would not be one. He, notwithstanding, yielded him his house, on account of its contiguity to the court. It was soon seen what the object of the royal visit was: the assistance and friendship of the English, to rid the Emperour from the sordid wretches who surround and control him. The situation of the Imperial sufferer was painted in the most glowing and pathetic colours; and every argument used with the governour-general, to make the Company a party in the cause. The prince was not above real want. Generous efforts were made to relieve him; but he scorned them all, while his father continued in the wretched state in which he had represented him. The presents of a pecuniary nature tendered to him he earnestly begged might be remitted to Delhi. He would not share in any luxury whatever, while his royal father remained in his present necessitous condition. Mr. Hastings's advice to him was nearly to this effect:—He condoled with the young prince on the hardships of his family, but said, at the same time, that he came there with a limited commission; that he could not give any hopes from what the Company might be disposed to do in his favour; that the country to which they belonged had but just breathed from a state of war, and would not plunge itself into a similar situation, if possible. He advised him, however, to be as early as possible in securing the chiefs of the Mahratta tribes, and to do his utmost in getting them on his side. One expression seemed to insinuate that this warlike people had already embraced the opposite, and would be against him.

These are a few of the particulars of which this extraordinary letter consisted.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 13. THE Hereditary Princess of Baden, a son.——28. The lady of Sir John Twisden, Bart. a son and heir.—*Oct.* 11. The lady of Hugh Boscawen, Esq. a son.—14. The Princess of Asturias, a prince.—16. The Right Hon. Lady Deerhurst, a son.—26. Lady of Sir John Taylor, Bart. a daughter.——*Nov.* 22. Lady Galloway, a daughter.—*Dec.* 7. Lady of the Hon. John Byng, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 25. THE Rev. Dr. Foley, rector of Oldswindford, to Miss Elisabeth Harris.—26. The Rev. Mr. Lewis, of Stogursey, to Miss Drake.—*Nov.* 2. The Rev. Mr. Estlin, of Bristol, to Miss Bishop.—5. Sir Thomas Gascoigne, Bart. of Parlington-hall, in Yorkshire, to Lady Turner, relict of the late Sir Charles Turner.—12. The Rev. Thomas Cox, of St. Mary-la-bonne, to Miss Anne Austin.—16. The Earl of Euston, eldest son of the Duke of Grafton, to Lady Horatia Waldegrave, second daughter of the Duchess of Gloucester.—17. Reginald Pole Carew, Esq. of Antony, in the county of Cornwall, to Miss Jemima Yorke, only daughter of the Hon. John Yorke.—22. Major Charles Boyd, nephew to the late Earl of Errol, to Miss Halliburton, daughter of John Halliburton, Esq.—24. Richard Langley, of Wykeham-Abbey, Esq. to the Hon. Miss Willoughby, eldest daughter to Lord Middleton.—25. Maurice Lloyd, Esq. M. P. to Mrs. Proorse, relict of George Proorse, Esq. late of Yeovil, in Somersetshire, and sole heiress of William Bragge, Esq. of Hatfield Peverell, in Essex.—— Capt. Charles Williams, of the 29th regiment of foot, to Miss Martha Gibbons, youngest daughter of Sir John Gibbons, Bart. of Hanwell-Place, Middlesex.—29. Thomas Bovet, Esq. of Wellington, to the Hon. Miss Seymour, daughter of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Francis Seymour, and niece to the Duke of Somerset.—Lately, Charles Shafto, Esq. of Hexham, in Northumberland, to Miss Martha Theakston, second daughter of Marmaduke Theakston, Esq. of St. Martin's, near Richmond.——*Dec.* 2. Christopher Barnard, Esq. of Upper Brook-street, to Miss Fanny Clarges, niece to Lord Viscount Barrington, and sister to the late Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart.—11. Thomas Milles Riddell, Esq. son of Sir James Riddell, of Ardnamurchan and Sunart, Bart. to Miss Margaretta Campbell.—17. Nathaniel Collyer, Esq. of the first regiment of dragoon guards, to Miss Hester Rolfe.—20. The Rev. Thomas Heberden, eldest son of Dr. Heberden, of Pall-Mall, to Miss Althea Hyde Wollaston, second daughter of the Rev. Francis Wollaston, of Charter-house-square.

DEATHS.

Sept. 2. IN Maryland, Sir Robert Eden, Bart. late governour of that province. He had returned to that state some months ago for the recovery of his property.—*Oct.* 9. At Caen, in Normandy, Capt. John Burgoyne Grant, of the Royal English fusileers.—18. The Infant Don Philip, son to the Prince of Asturias, and grandson to the King of Spain.—24. At Nicolsbourg, in Moravia, aged 82, Charles de Dietrichstein Nicolsbourg, Prince of the Holy Roman empire, chevalier of the Toison d'Or, privy-counsellor to his Imperial Majesty, chamberlain, &c.—26. At Den, near Horsham, in Sussex, aged 76, Sir Charles Eversfield, Bart.—27. John Walton, Esq. deputy of the Custos Brevium office, in the court of Common-Pleas.—The Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Delawar. She was daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Wynyard, and was married to John, the second Earl of Delawar, August 8, 1756; and was mother of the last earl and the present.—— The Princess Juliet Maria, daughter of Prince Frederick, and niece to the King of Denmark, aged six months.——31. Aged 74, Saunders Welch, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Buckingham, and for the city of Westminster.—Lately, the Rev. Thomas Welch, vicar of South-

South-Bemfleet.—Henry Plant, Esq. many years one of the directors of the Bank.——At the German Spa, the Hon. Mr. Legge, one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales.—At Bishop-Wilton, near the city of York, aged 115, Mr. Whip, farmer.—*Nov.* 1. Mr. Joseph Massie, well known to the public for his political writings.—3. The Rev. Mr. J. Rawlins, M. A. incumbent of the living of Badley and Lye, in Worcestershire, and of Hasleton, in Gloucestershire.—5. Charles Boddam, Esq. one of the directors of the East-India Company.—6. Richard Oswald, Esq. formerly an eminent merchant in London, and lately employed at Paris as minister plenipotentiary from Great-Britain to settle a treaty of peace with the commissioners of the United States of America.—7. In Fleet-street, Mr. Thomas Lowndes, bookseller.—8. Mr. Robert Holder, attorney at law, high-bailiff of Southwark, clerk to the rotation at Guildhall, and clerk to the innholders company.—10. At Holt, in Norfolk, aged 64, Edmund Jewell, Esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and captain of an independent company raised by himself during the late war.—11. Lady Cullum, relict of Sir John Cullum, Bart. and last surviving daughter and coheiress of Sir T. Gery, of Great-Ealing, in the county of Middlesex, Knt.——The Infant Don Carlos, eldest son of his Royal Highness the Prince of Asturias.—Of a fit of the gout, in the 26th year of his age, the Rev. Henry Richardson Currer, of Thornton. He was the last male heir of the Richardson family, six of whom have died within the last six years; so that on him the whole family estates descended.—12. James Roberts, Esq. sollicitor of this city.——The Hon. Miss Louisa Chetwynd, daughter of Lord Viscount Chetwynd.——15. The Right Hon. Anne Countess of Dundonald. Her ladyship has left five sons. She was the daughter of the late Capt. Gilchrist, of the navy.—19. At Plassey, in Essex, aged 100 years and two months, Mr. Peter Smith, one of the people called Quakers.——20. John Boddington, Esq. late secretary to the Board of Ordnance.—21. At Combrawleigh, in Devonshire, aged 84, the Rev. Mr. Palmer, rector of that parish.——The most noble Catharine Duchess of Norfolk, consort of the present duke.—24. John Willes, Esq. eldest son of the late Lord Chief Justice Willes. He served many years in parliament for the boroughs of Aylesbury and Banbury; and by his death the office of Clazer in the Common-Pleas for the county of Middlesex becomes vacant.——26. The Rev. Nathaniel Geering, rector of Farnham, in Essex, and late fellow of Trinity-College, Oxon.——27. The Rev. John Spicer, A. M. prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Sulham and Tidmarsh.——29. Mr. T. Smith, surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital.—Lately, at Workington, near Whitehaven, aged 105, Mrs. Sarah Lister.——The Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Drogheda.——*Dec.* 6. At Hampton, in Middlesex, aged 83, Mrs. Hare, relict of the late Bishop of Chichester.——13. In the afternoon, about ten minutes before five o'clock, at his house, in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, that great ornament of literature, and firm friend to virtue and religion, Dr. Samuel Johnson.——17. George Hayter, Esq. one of the directors of the Bank, and brother to the late Dr. Thomas Hayter, Bishop of London.——18. Sir John Chichester, Bart. of Youlston, in the county of Devon. He is succeeded in title and estate by his only son, now Sir John Chichester, Bart.——20. The Rev. Mr. Charles Plucknett, upwards of 50 years rector of North-Cheriton, in Somersetshire.——Lately, at Killarney, in Ireland, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Aylmer, Baron of Balrath.——The Rev. Robert Oliver, archdeacon of the East-Riding, and prebendary of York and Southwell.——Near Edenberry, King's-County, Ireland, aged 111 years, Dr. Richard Prescott.

CIVIL PROMOTIONS.

From the Gazette.

Nov. 4. THE Earl of Waldegrave appointed master of the horse to her Majesty, in the room of his late father deceased.—6. John Geoghegan, Esq. to be accountant-general of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, in the kingdom of Ireland.—13. The Right Hon. Lord Howard de Walden, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Essex.——Lieutenant-General Earl Cornwallis to be constable of the Tower of London.——Lord Herbert sworn of his Majesty's most honourable Privy-Council.—17. Warwick Lake, Esq. to be one of the grooms of the bed-chamber to the Prince of Wales.—24. The Right Hon. Earl Gower, keeper of the Privy-Seal.—27. Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnabruck, and the heirs male of his royal highness's body lawfully begotten, Duke of York and of Albany, in Great-Britain, and Earl of Ulster, in Ireland.——Earl Cornwallis lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets.—James Tippet the younger to be town-clerk of Falmouth.—30. The Right Hon. George Grenville Nugent Temple, Earl Temple, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, Marquis of Buckingham, in the county of Buckingham.—The Right Hon. William Earl of Shelburne, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, Viscount Calne and Cantton, in Wilts, Earl Wycombe, of Chepping-Wycombe, in Buckinghamshire, and Marquis of Landsdown, in Somersetshire.—*Dec.* 1. The Right Hon. Charles Lord Camden lord president of his Majesty's most hon. Privy-Council.—The following are the personages who now compose the present cabinet: Right Hon. Lord Camden, president; Lord Thurlow, Earl Gower, Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Caermarthen, Lord Sydney, Lord Howe, Right Hon. William Pitt.—18. Vere Hunt, Jun. of Corragh, in the county of Limerick, Esq. and Joseph Hoare, of Annabella, in the county of Cork, Esq. and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, baronets of the kingdom of Ireland.

BANKRUPTS.

Aug. 28. DOROTHY JONAS, Simon Jacob Jonas, and Jonathan Jonas, of St. Catharine's-square, in the liberty of the Tower of London, merchants and partners.—Samuel Remnant,

Remnant, of Palace-yard, Weſtminſter, merchant.—Simon Millar, late of Shoreditch, but now of the King's-Bench Priſon, mariner and merchant.—Thomas Bayley, late of Ratcliff-Highway, broker and auctioneer, now a priſoner in the King's-Bench.—*Sept.* 4. Thomas Collins, late of Warwick, grocer.——John Thompſon, of York, dealer.—Hannah Haſlehurſt and George Haſlehurſt, of Sheffield, in Yorkſhire, bankers and partners.—Joſeph Webb, of Thames-ſtreet, London, bottle-merchant.—William Smith, of Wapping-High-ſtreet, maſt-maker.—7. Humphry Green, of Liverpool, miller.—Robert Barker, of Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, confectioner and perfumer.—11. William Shipley, of Sheffield, in Yorkſhire, cutler.—John Grant Waring, of Oakham, in Rutlandſhire, money-ſcrivener.—Joſeph Harmood, now or late of Portſmouth-Common, bookſeller and ſtationer.——Richard Carter, of Briſtol, goldſmith and cutler.—Arthur Harpur, late of St. Thomas, in the Weſt-Indies, but now of London, merchant.—John Kidder, of Turnmill-ſtreet, St. James, Clerkenwell, braſs-founder.——William Story, formerly of Red-Lion-ſtreet, Clerkenwell, and late of Finch-lane, London, watch-maker.—Robert Holloway, late of York-Buildings, but now of Scotland-yard, St. Martin in the Fields, money-ſcrivener.—14. Samuel Blanchard, of Trowbridge, in Wilts, carpenter.——18. Thomas Boodger, late of Long-Acre, linen-draper.——John Feltwell, of Thetford, in Norfolk, grocer and draper.—William Hoogan Mills and John Adams, late of Greſſen-Hall, in Norfolk, millers and partners.—21. Edward Hardiſty, of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, and George Hardiſty, of Baſinghall-ſtreet, London, dealers in woolen cloth and copartners.—Richard Thorn, now of Hackney, in Middleſex, but late of the Poultry, London, haberdaſher.—25. James Squibb, of Savile-row, auctioneer.—Thomas Stevens, of Watling-ſtreet, London, builder.——Benjamin Wyatt, of Saliſbury, in Wilts, grocer and druggiſt.—George Black, of Cornhill, London, hoſier.—James Whitmarſh, of New-Sarum, in Wilts, grocer.—Alexander Brockway, late of Stratford, in Eſſex, brewer.—William Wootton, of Walſall, in Staffordſhire, ſadlers' ironmonger.—Thomas Huband, now or late of Studley, in Warwickſhire, dealer in timber.—*Oct.* 2. William King and Richard Houghton, of Exeter, mercers and copartners.—James Palmer, of Briſtol, cornfactor and cooper.—John Tipping, and Robert Abbatt, both of Liverpool, merchants and partners.—Iſaac Slack, of Sunderland near the ſea, in Durham, mercer and linen-draper.—Thomas Phippen, late of New Sarum, in Wilts, butcher.—John Standfaſt, of Southwark, grocer.—Joel Adams, late of Portſmouth, tailor and breeches-maker.—Joſeph Harris, of Dowgate-hill, London, merchant.—James Foy, of Cornhill, London, glover.—5. David Drummond, late of the Strand, mariner.—Benjamin Long, of Froxfield, in Wilts, innholder and maltſter.—William Dunckley, late of Market-Harborough, in Leiceſterſhire, dealer.—9. Peter Chaſnie, of Lawrence-lane, Cheapſide, London, haberdaſher.—12. John Armroyd, of Goſport, in Hants, victualler.—William Downing, late of Exeter, cordwainer and leather-ſeller.——James Kunniſon, late of Southampton, wine-merchant and leather-manufacturer.—19. Peter Newcomb, of Southam, in Warwickſhire, dealer.——Stanley Crowder, of Paternoſter-row, London, bookſeller.—Caleb Blanchard and Thomas Lowls, of Coleman-ſtreet, London, merchants and partners.—23. John Hayton, of Carliſle, in Cumberland, banker.—William Stephens, of New-Sarum, in Wilts, mercer.—John Shute, of Leeds, in Yorkſhire, grocer.—Richard Drabble, late of Maſbrough, in Rotherham, in Yorkſhire, but now of the Caſtle of York, cornfactor.—James Potter, of Liverpool, merchant.—James Ellis, of the Long-row, Nottingham, linen-draper.—John Henry Ford, of Wincheſter-ſtreet, London, merchant.—Thomas Goolden, of Worceſter, mercer.——John Knight, of Fenchurch-ſtreet, London, cordwainer.—26. John Ward, of Newgate-ſtreet, London, chinaman.—James Lane, of Flower-de-Luce-court, Fetter-lane, undertaker.—John Rothwell, of Liverpool, merchant.—30. Moſes Moſes, of Whitechapel High-ſtreet, watch-maker.—William Headly, of Great Shelford, in Cambridgeſhire, miller and mealman.—John V May, of New-Sarum, in Wilts, mercer and woolen-draper.—Thomas Bodilly, the younger, of Penzance, in Cornwall, grocer.—Thomas Ridings, late of Tottington, in Bury, in Lancaſhire, butcher.—William Pearſon, of New-Bond-ſtreet, china-man.—William Turner and Walter Smith, of Oxford-ſtreet, in Middleſex, linen-drapers and copartners.—William Williamſon, late of St. George, in Middleſex, carpenter and joiner.—Samuel Moxon, of Eaſt-Smithfield, wine-merchant.—*Nov.* 2. John Champion, of Pickering, in Yorkſhire, dyer.—Thomas Lynch, of Clapham, in Surrey, merchant.—George Aſhburner, of Torver, in the pariſh of Ulverſtone, in Lancaſhire, and John Aſhburner, of Graſmere, in Weſtmorland, dealers and partners.—James Wyard Gooch, of Brundiſh, in Suffolk, merchant.——Andrew Sutton, of Goſport, in Hants, innholder.——George Adams, late of Taunton in Somerſetſhire, maltſter.——Richard Davis, of Towceſter, in Northamptonſhire, dealer.——Francis Scott, now or late of Pitt-ſtreet, near Charlotte-ſtreet, tea-dealer.——7. Francis Philpot, of Barking, in Eſſex, brewer.——James Fairbank, of Weſt-Witton, in Yorkſhire, miller.——Richard Phelps, of Bridgewater, in Somerſetſhire, vintner.——James Stafford, late of Holywell-Lodge, near Durham, coal-fitter.——Howell Howell, late of Conwilelvet, in Caermarthenſhire, but now of Whitechapel-road, St. Mary, Whitechapel, tanner.——Joſeph Shove, of Maiden-lane, Covent-Garden, bookſeller and bookbinder.——Peregrine D'Oyley and Edward D'Oyley, late of Grotton, in Suffolk, linen-drapers and partners.——Eliſabeth Clark and Robert Clark, of Twickenham, in Middleſex, glaſs-ſellers and copartners.——William Allen, of Oundle, in Northamptonſhire, grocer.——John Henry Reichard, late of Manchester, in Lancaſhire, merchant.

PRICES of STOCKS, &c. in DECEMBER, 1784.

Compiled by C. DOMVILLE, Stock-Broker, No. 95, Cornhill.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per C reduced	3 per C. consols.	4 per C. consols.	5 per C.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock	India Ann.	India Bonds 3 dif.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Navy Bills.	Exch. Bills.	Wind	Weath.
26	112¼	55 ⅛	55⅛ a 5⅝	71 ¼	89 ¼	17⅛	12⅛		52¼	2	54		17¼	3 P.	Deal	London
27	112	55 ⅛	55¼ a 56	71	89 ⅛	17⅛		131		2		55½	17	2	N E	Fair
28	Sunday														N E	
29	112¼	55 ⅛	55⅞ a 56⅛	71 ¼	89 ⅛	17⅛	12⅜	131¼	52	2	54⅜		17		N E	
30	112¼	55 ¼	56¼ a 55⅞	71 ¼	89 ¼	17⅛	12⅜	131		3	54⅜	55⅛	17		S W	Rain
1	113	55 ¼	56⅛ a 55⅞	71 ¼	89 ¼	17¼	12⅜	131¼		3			17		N W	
2	113¼	55 ¼	56 a 55⅞	71 ¼	89 ¼	17¼	12⅜	131¼		4		55½	16¼		S E	
3	113½	55 ¼	56⅛ a 55¾	71 ¼	89 ¼	17¼	12⅜	131⅜		4	54⅞		16¾	3	S W	Fair
4		55 ½	56 a 55⅞	71 ¼	90 ¼	17¼				3		55½	16¾		S W	
5	Sunday														S W	Rain
6		55 ¼	55¾ a ⅞	71 ¼	Shut	17¼	12¼	131½		4		55½		3	S W	
7		55	55¼ a ⅞	71		17⅛	12½					55½	15¾	3	S W	
8		55	55¼ a ⅞	71			12¼	131¼		5	54⅞		15¼	3	S W	Snow
9	113¼	55 ¼	56¼ a ⅛	71				131¼				55¼			E	Frost
10	113	55 ¼	56⅛ a ⅛	71		17¼	12½			5	54¾			3	E	
11		55 ⅛	56⅛ a 56	71						2		55½		3	N E	
12	Sunday														N E	
13	112½	55 ⅛	56⅛ a 56	70 ⅞	89 ⅛	17⅛			51⅛	2	54⅝		15⅝		N	
14	112½	55 ¼	56 ⅛	70 ⅞		17¼				2			15⅝		S W	
15		55 ¼	56 ⅛	70 ⅞		17¼			51¼	2	54⅝				S W	
16	112½	55 ⅛	56⅛ a ¼	71				132½		2		55⅛	15¾	3	S W	
17	112¼	55 ⅛	56⅛ a ¼						51¼	2					S W	
18		55 ⅛	56 ¼ a ⅜	71						3			15½		N W	Rain
19	Sunday														N W	Fair
20		55 ¼	56 ¼ a ⅜	71					51⅛	4	54⅝		15½	3	N W	Frost
21		55	56 ⅜	71	90					4			15½	3	W	
22	112¼	55 ⅛	56 ⅜	71						4				3	N W	
23	112¼	55 ⅛	56 ⅜ a ½	71											N W	
24		55 ½		71											N	
25	Holiday														N W	
26	Sunday														N E	

N. B. In the 3 per Cent Consols. the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

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